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DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA CRITICIZES U.S. PAPER ON ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW090734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 9 Nov 81

["Commentary: Fantasy in WALL STREET JOURNAL -- By Correspondent Peng Di" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 9 (XINHUA) -- "Selling Arms to Taiwan: The Sooner the Better." This urgent plea is the title of an article published in the WALL STREET JOURNAL of November 3.

The article is the most bare-faced and outspoken attempt to goad the U.S. administration into intervening in China's internal affairs and bolstering Taiwan militarily to resist the Chinese Government's effort for peaceful reunification of the country.

The writer's sense of urgency and anxiety is evident when he said that peaceful unification would be imposed on "a disarmed Taiwan" if the United States fails to keep the island supplied with arms. The bluntness of this statement would probably alert many people who are concerned with the normal development of Sino-American relations.

The writer, Edward N. Luttwak, a senior fellow of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, like the authors of a few other articles in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, overlooked the central fact that Taiwan is China's territory and that China's reunification is something for the Chinese and Chinese alone to decide. More specifically, it is the concern of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which the United States Government has recognized as the sole legitimately constituted government of China, and no foreign country has any right to meddle with it.

Earlier editorials and articles in the JOURNAL argued invariably that the United States sold arms to Taiwan because it was opposed to the taking over the island by force. This is crude enough interference in China's internal affairs. The Chinese Government has every right to use whatever means it deems necessary to reunify the country. Now, Luttwak surpassed others in insolence by suggesting that the United States take the position of opposing China's reunification by peaceful means. Since China has come forward with its nine-point proposal, he felt it incumbent upon him to urge his government to act without delay in the sale of arms to Taiwan so that the Taiwan authorities may counter the peace approach with force.

This extraordinary proposition sheds a revealing light on the hegemonic mentality of some people in Washington. It also brings home the almost instinctive fear touched off in these people by the prospects of China's peaceful reunification.

The article says with commendable honesty, "It would be in our interest to supply Taiwan with the weapons it needs." Here, the author is laying down a principle according to which the United States can do anything, fair and foul, to further its own interest. The United States Government has recognized the central government in Beijing as the only legitimate government of China and Taiwan as part of China's territory. Yet, it insists on taking Taiwan as a political entity and supply it with arms. The motive, to put it plainly, is to have "a mainland China" and "a republic of China" as Luttwak calls them.

The article proves that there do exist in the United States people who believe in their own power politics to the exclusion of other's sovereignty. It also says: "In a high-pressure diplomatic campaign, the Peking Government is trying to force the Reagan administration to renounce further arms sales to Taiwan."

Historical facts cannot be obliterated. Would Mr. Luttwak care to answer the question who had intervened in the Chinese civil war by propping up one side and pressuring the other for dozens of years. And who now want to keep up this pressure with FX planes and what not to keep China divided? No sovereign country would tolerate this pressure. It is high time to put this to an end.

Luttwak's article differs from the others in that the others as a rule invoke the "Taiwan Relations Act," while Luttwak, though he did flaunt it, does not think highly of it. In his opinion, without the act, the United States can just as well sell arms to Taiwan to prevent "peaceful unification" being imposed on the island. This is the height of insolence!

The article ends in a truly comical note. It says if Washington is resolute in fulfilling its commitment to Taiwan, that is, if Washington insists on interfering in China's internal affairs, the Chinese leaders "will recognize that the very act is proof of American reliability. Peking does not need an unreliable partner in facing an intense and growing Soviet threat to its own security."

China has the courage and stamina to stand up to any foreign threat. It will never depend on a "reliable" partner who would ride roughshod over it, for its survival.

May it be that the article in the WALL STREET JOURNAL is but the whim or fantasy of an individual American. Should the United States actually choose to prove its "reliability" by persisting in interfering in China's internal affairs as Luttwak suggests, well, China will have no alternative but to pull itself back from this "reliable" partner.

U.S. 'RETREATING' IN ATTITUDE TO SAUDI PROPOSAL

HK080826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Retreat in U.S. Attitude to Saudi Arabian Peace Proposal"]

[Text] According to an AP dispatch of 6 November, when he received the British ambassador and talked with him on how Foreign Minister Carrington had recently criticized the Camp David agreement and praised the eight-point Saudi Arabian peace proposal, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said that Carrington should be a bit more "cautious" and "cool." The report said that President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig recently praised part of the eight-point Saudi Arabian proposal for peaceful solution of Middle East problems, "but, under Israeli pressure, instead of expressing praise, the administration reiterated its undertakings in the Camp David process." The report quoted a diplomat as saying that the Reagan administration "is now retreating."

REAGAN TELLS HAIG, ALLEN TO STOP BICKERING

HK070820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Reagan Demands Haig and Allen Stop Bickering"]

[Text] White House spokesman David Gergen issued an official statement on 5 November, saying that President Reagan had that day summoned Secretary of State Alexander Haig and National Security Adviser Richard Allen to a 1-hour meeting in the White House. The President pointed out that there could be no advantage at all in continued bickering on his foreign policy team, and demanded that Haig and Allen end their discord and stop attacking each other. He hoped that the incidents of the past few days were "now at an end."

According to reports, the argument which recently broke out in the President's foreign policy team resulted from an article that columnist Jack Anderson had decided to publish. The article said that the President had a list of subordinate officials with whom he was not satisfied; Haig topped the list, and might be purged from the Cabinet. When Haig found out about this, he immediately phoned Reagan on the afternoon of 31 October to discuss the matter. Afterward, Haig and Reagan both called Anderson to give their views on this article. Reagan held that reports on differences of opinion in his foreign policy team would "play a harmful role in conducting foreign policy," and again praised Haig's "public service." Without giving names, Haig reproached that since September a high White House official had been "waging guerrilla war" against him to force him to resign. After the intervention of the various parties, Anderson's article was published in the Washington POST on 3 November after it had been "revised" and added a passage to the effect that the President had expressed full confidence in Haig.

The rumors going around Washington have it that Haig and Allen are "at odds." However, Allen promptly denied this on 3 November. He said, Haig had not blamed him, and added that reports saying that he was vilifying Haig were "irresponsible."

According to a report in the 5 November New York TIMES, since the fall of the Nixon administration, there had never been such an interesting matter as the mysterious source of this White House "leak." And who the mystery man was who had leaked the news from the White House remained a "riddle."

Whatever the facts of the matter, Gergen's statement said that Reagan reiterated his confidence in Haig, Allen and all members of his foreign policy team. Reagan also discussed with them ways of stopping internal attacks and of improving the work of the foreign policy organs. After the meeting, Haig and Allen both declared that for all members of the President's foreign policy team to cooperate closely and work together was important both for the country and the President.

CHEN MUHUA, U.S. INDUSTRIALISTS DISCUSS ECONOMY

OWO51538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with a seven-member American delegation led by Roy Howard Holt, chairman and president of the White Consolidated Industries, Inc. (WCI), and Patrick Streeter Parker, chairman and president of the Parker Hannifin Corporation (PHC), in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

"China's readjustment plan has achieved good results," she told the American guests. "Our people are full of confidence and our economic situation will get better and better," she said. "China will continue to carry out the policy of expanding its economic relations with other countries and will not change this policy," she went on to say. "While we rely mainly on our own efforts, we also need foreign funds and advanced foreign technology. We would like to cooperate with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and we are drawing up and perfecting relevant economic laws. There are good prospects for China's economic exchanges with other countries."

Present at the meeting were Rong Yiren, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation and Cao Zhongshu, permanent member of the board of directors and vice-president of the corporation, and Jing Shuping, president of the China International Economic Consultants Inc.

The WCI specialises in manufacturing household electrical appliances and the PHC produces hydraulic and pneumatic transmission devices. The delegation formed by the two enterprises came to China on October 29 as guests of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES MARKING GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Greetings Message to USSR

OW090741 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee and State Council of the PRC sent a congratulatory telegram on 6 November to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The text of the telegram follows:

To the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow.

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send the Soviet people on behalf of the Chinese people cordial congratulations.

The Chinese people highly value the traditional friendship with the Soviet people. The Chinese Government consistently comes out for adopting practical measures to eliminate obstacles on the way to normalizing relations between our countries and for developing good-neighbor and friendly relations between them on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

This is the common aspiration of the peoples of our two countries and also corresponds with their fundamental interests.

We wish the Soviet people happiness.

[Signed] The NPC Standing Committee and the State Council of the PRC, Beijing,
6 November 1981

USSR Envoy's Reception

OW071600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Among those attending were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing; and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and a leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

Report on Moscow Parade

OW090104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1732 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- A military review and a mass parade were held today in Red Square in Moscow to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Soviet leader Brezhnev attended the military review ceremony, at which Soviet Minister of Defense Ustinov made a speech.

The diplomatic envoys in Moscow of more than 10 countries, including the United States, Britain and France, refused to attend today's celebrations in protest at the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The Swedish ambassador refused, under orders, to attend the celebrations to protest a Soviet submarine's intrusion into Swedish territorial waters.

A meeting was held at the Kremlin yesterday to mark the October Revolution. Soviet Minister of Defense Ustinov made a report at the meeting. In dealing with the international situation, he fiercely attacked U.S. foreign policy, particularly toward the Soviet Union. Ustinov denied Soviet military superiority over the United States. However, he declared: The Soviet armed forces "are indeed powerful" and "will display their full might when necessary." "We must perfect our national defense, and this is what we are doing."

On the question of Poland, Ustinov warned that "no one should doubt the determination and strength of the socialist countries to defend their historical gains." He also said that "it is now extremely important for the socialist countries to coordinate and unite in diplomatic activities."

XINHUA COMMENTS ON SOVIET SUBMARINE IN SWEDEN

OW080740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 8 Nov 81

["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: Self-Exposure of Peace Smokescreen Layer" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Stockholm, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet submarine that had intruded into Swedish territorial waters was finally towed out under the escort of Swedish naval ships yesterday. Thus, the 10-day submarine crisis that had brought great embarrassment to the Soviet Union was brought to an end. But the reverberation of the incident will continue to be felt for a long time.

What draws special worldwide attention was that when the Swedish Government found proof that the Soviet submarine was carrying nuclear arms and demanded an explanation, the Soviet authorities had prevaricated and the irate Swedish Government filed a strong protest against the Soviet Union.

Pretending to be the supporter of the neutral countries and faithful defender of peace in north Europe, the Soviet Union has claimed again and again that it has never harboured any evil intention to undermine the independence and security of the north European countries. In the last decade and more, it has laboriously propagated its plans to turn north Europe into "a nuclear-free zone" and the Baltic into "a sea of peace."

Sweden is known throughout the world as a neutral state with no nuclear weapons of its own and has no nuclear weapons installed on its territory. But a Soviet submarine carrying nuclear weapons intruded into Swedish territorial waters right up to the Karlskrona naval base. Can this be regarded as an act safeguarding Swedish independence and sovereignty? Isn't it a threat to a non-nuclear country?

It must be pointed out that the Soviet Union has shown recently a particular interest in European "peace" and deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. Moscow has expressed excessive support to the pacifist anti-nuclear activities in West Europe calling them a "great anti-war movement." Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev wrote personally to the pacifists in support of their "peace marches" and other activities. But soon afterwards a Soviet submarine with nuclear arms intruded into other country's territorial water, in crude violation of its sovereignty. How could Brezhnev explain this to the European pacifists who strongly oppose the deployment of nuclear weapons? Isn't the Soviet submarine a threat to European peace?

The Soviet submarine incident tells people that the Soviet calls for "a sea of peace" and a "nuclear-clear zone," or any honeyed words of Brezhnev, cannot bring real peace or security to the European people.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN SRV

OW061339 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Antigovernment Armed Actions Are Actively Developing in Vietnam"]

[Text] In the past, Vietnamese authorities were most uneasy about revealing the existence of antigovernment armed forces and their activities in Vietnam. One could read only extremely scant reports on this subject in the foreign press. Of late, however, Hanoi papers and the radio station have suddenly and unusually carried repeated reports of the fighting between government troops and antigovernment armed forces. Obviously, the Vietnamese authorities' purpose is to boast about victories in their mopping-up operations. These reports, however, have unintentionally revealed the existence of rising antigovernment armed activities. From the Vietnamese Government's propaganda and foreign press reports, one can at least draw the following conclusions:

1. The scope of activities of antigovernment armed forces has spread. In 1978, the VPA General Staff, in its internal communique, only said: There have been antigovernment armed activities in the Central Highlands region.

The developments recently revealed by Vietnam's propaganda apparatus show that not only are there active operations by antigovernment forces in the Central Highlands, but there are also armed struggles by antigovernment forces in the northern provinces. Rebellions, encompassing from one to two villages have repeatedly taken place in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces. Cases of gun snatching and rebellious plots have been noted even in a number of coastal cities.

Foreign press and news agencies report that over the past 6 years there have been armed struggles against Hanoi's domination everywhere in Vietnam. From Hau Giang to Danang, in fact one can say all over southern Vietnam, antigovernment armed activities have been noted. The strongest opposition has centered in the mountain tribal areas adjacent to Laos and Kampuchea.

2. The strength of the antigovernment forces has increased. In April last year, Vietnamese leader Nguyen Huu Tho said: "There are only some bandits operating separately in a number of areas and they will soon be eliminated.

Over the past more than 1 year, the Vietnamese authorities have time and again carried out mopping-up operations, but not only has the opposition not been swept away, it has also tended to be more widespread. Recent official reports emanating from Vietnam show that Vietnamese regular forces of company and battalion strength have been mobilized to fight the antigovernment armed forces in the Central Highlands and northern provinces. There were battles lasting more than 10 days. From the mobilization of forces on such a scale by the Vietnamese authorities, one can see that the adversary is not a small number of bandits operating in an isolated manner and one can also see the scope and fierceness of such battles. According to the Washington STAR of 4 August, the antigovernment armed forces in Vietnam now number from 20,000 to 22,000 men.

3. The antigovernment armed forces enjoy the people's support. The Vietnamese press has revealed that the antigovernment armed forces in the Central Highlands have controlled a number of remote villages, set up a deep and broad system and lasting foothold and have built a liaison corridor in the jungle. They have sought to infiltrate the militia organization, become village military commanding cadres and have regularly supplied the reactionaries in the jungle with food, arms and ammunition.

This situation mentioned by the Vietnamese press proves that the antigovernment armed forces already have a very good mass base and are supported by the people. Quoting accounts by those who have fled Vietnam, foreign papers report that many, who had once opposed the U.S.-backed Saigon administration, have completely awakened by consequence of the struggle they had participated in and are once again rising up in arms. Even a number of old guerrillas of the Vietnam Communist Party are now fighting against the north Vietnamese.

4. Antigovernment armed activities have become an internal problem for the Le Duan clique. In February last year, due to the deteriorating security situation, the Vietnamese authorities dismissed Iran Quoc Hoan from his post as minister of the interior in their government reshuffle and replaced him with Pham Hung so that the latter might assume direct control over the security department. Later, they repeatedly held security conferences from central to regional levels, organized repressive and mopping-up operations and even launched the "strengthen order and security" campaign in an attempt to maintain their domination by militaristic acts.

However, the real situation is the reverse of the Le Duan clique's hopes. The Vietnamese people's indignation and dissatisfaction have spread with every passing day; confusion and opposition have increased. Some time ago, Pham Hung wrote an article in the TAP CHI CONG SAN magazine, organ of the VCP, expressing fear at the instability of the Vietnamese authorities' domination. He said: The struggle to protect political security and to maintain public order and safety is an extremely complex, difficult and fierce struggle and constitutes an exceedingly important and urgent task for our party and state. He also stressed: In face of this situation, the protection of political security is the most basic and decisive objective.

The aforementioned words of the Vietnamese minister of the interior fully reflect the Vietnamese authorities' fears in face of the Vietnamese people's awakening and opposition. Not only was the bellicose, aggressive and expansionist Le Duan clique caused untold suffering to the peoples of neighboring countries but it has also brought misery to the Vietnamese people. It has ridden roughshod to the point of completely losing its conscience. Like a fire fed with dry logs, the Vietnamese people's armed struggle against the tyrannical Le Duan administration is rising ever higher.

VODK Reports Fighting

OW070852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese anti-government guerrilla forces in Tay Nguyen area wiped out 67 government troops in Dan Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces in September, reports radio Democratic Kampuchea quoting a delayed report from Vietnam.

The guerrilla forces ambushed government troops in Ban Me Thuot, Dac Lac Province from September 9 to 30, killing or wounding 49 government soldiers, and capturing 26 rifles.

The guerrilla forces in Pleiku, Gia Lai-Cong Tum attacked the government troops stationed in Plei Douch and Plei Mim villages from September 4 to 30, killing 18 men, seizing 12 weapons and a quantity of military supplies.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS SOUTH ASIAN CONFERENCE IN NEPAL

HK070733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Very Good Sign"]

[Text] The second meeting of foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries, held in Nepal 2 - 4 November, held further discussions on matters related to regional cooperation. The meeting unanimously adopted the reports of five study groups, and also consolidated these five groups into one. The meeting also decided to expand the field of cooperation and made plans for continuing the process of strengthening unity and cooperation. It is a very good thing that the seven South Asian countries are strengthening unity and cooperation in this way.

The countries of South Asia are all developing countries which observe a policy of nonalignment. Their historical experiences have been similar, and today they are facing common tasks. Unity and cooperation between them is the universal aspiration of the peoples of these countries, and is also suited to their national interests. Hence, there are extensive prospects for this unity and cooperation.

Launching regional cooperation is particularly important for developing countries. Since they were long oppressed and plundered by imperialism and colonialism, and are now bound up by the old international economic order, the economies of the developing countries have not been able to develop very well, and they all urgently demand the establishment of a new international economic order. In this process of destroying the old and creating the new, it is very important that, through cooperation, the developing countries deepen mutual understanding, promote unity, help supply each other's needs, and learn from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses, so as to gain progress and prosperity and also to play a still greater role in international affairs.

Of course, certain differences of opinion and estrangements still exist between the countries of South Asia. These mainly have historical causes, and they should not become obstacles to unity and cooperation between them. Since the Afghanistan incident, all the countries of South Asia have felt their independence and security to be facing serious threats. In these circumstances, the countries of the region have all the more reason to seek common efforts. Facts have proved that so long as everyone acts in good will, consultations on the basis of equality and mutual understanding and compromise will lead to still better cooperation on the foundation of mutual respect for sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit.

Regional cooperation in South Asia has only just started, and is only being carried out in certain economic fields. Nevertheless, this is an excellent start. As the old Chinese saying goes: a journey of 1,000 li begins with a single step. This regional cooperation, which matches the tide of the era, is sure to continue forging ahead. This will be a valuable contribution to the peace and stability of South Asia and indeed of Asia as a whole.

INDIAN TEAM MAKES FIRST SPORTS VISIT IN 20 YEARS

OW061556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Indian junior tennis team played two friendly contests here today and yesterday with Chinese junior tennis players. Watching the contests were Rong Gaotang, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation; Zhang Mingzeng, vice-president of the Chinese Tennis Association; and K.S. Bajpai, Indian ambassador to China.

The Indian team led by Raja Narsimha Rao arrived here November 3 at the invitation of the Chinese Tennis Association. The Indians are the first sports team from India to pay a bilateral friendly visit to China in twenty years. The guests will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Wuhan and Guangzhou.

GONGREN RIBAO ON PACIFISM IN WESTERN EUROPE

HK070342 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 8 p 4

[Article by Hua Ming [5478 2494]: "The Origins of Pacifism in Western Europe"]

[Text] For the past year the waves of pacifism have been lashing ceaselessly against Western Europe. After the 10 October demonstrations in Bonn, in which over 300,000 people took part, demonstrations took place in London, Rome, Paris and Brussels on the 24th and 25th of the same month with about 700,000 people taking part in all. Demanding peace and disarmament, the demonstrators oppose the production of nuclear arms by both East and West and are particularly opposed to American efforts, which are based on the NATO resolution to improve and replenish armaments, to deploy war zone nuclear weapons in Western Europe. They also oppose American production of the nuclear bomb. It is thought that these are the largest demonstrations Europe has ever had. In Western European countries, especially in West Germany where demonstrations and opposition meetings are the most frequent and where the pacifist movement has developed the fastest and with the most influence, the "Krefeld appeal," which is directed chiefly at the NATO agreement, has already been endorsed by 1 and 1/2 million people.

The development of pacifism in Western Europe reflects the intensification of rivalry between the Soviet Union and America. Since its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet military threat to Western Europe has increased no end. There are already more than 250 SS-20 guided missiles in Europe and they are increasing in number at a rate of 1 a week. Furthermore the Soviet Union also poses a continual threat to Poland. It is for these various reasons that the progress of East-West detente has been interrupted and the SALT negotiations have been shelved. The future of talks to control combat zone nuclear weapons in Europe is also gloomy and a large-scale nuclear arms race has begun.

It is against this complicated social background that pacifism in Western Europe has slowly gained momentum. However, the Soviet's secret meddling and efforts to fan the flames are also reasons for its development. The methods used by the Soviet Union are varied. On the one hand they try to frighten the masses of Western Europe and thus create a terror of war mentality by saying that if new medium range missiles are deployed in Europe and a conflict one day breaks out then Europe will become a "nuclear battlefield" and Europeans "nuclear hostages." On the other hand, they also raise a large number of so-called "peaceful proposals," such as the need for Soviet and American leaders to meet and discuss freezing or postponing the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe, or the establishment of a nonnuclear zone, and so on. All such suggestions help to foster among Europeans the illusion of Soviet peacefulness. Aside from this the Soviet Union is also trying desperately to sow discord between America and Western Europe and to turn the main thrust of the Western European masses' antinuclear movement against America. The Soviet Union has also exerted influence by writing to Europe's socialist parties and has invited Brandt and other prominent figures to visit Russia. By making specious "concessions" the Soviets have been able to both create and promote a pro-Soviet force in Europe. A West German newspaper has revealed that the "Krefeld appeal" mentioned above was the product of a secret Soviet scheme. In short, the Soviet Union strongly supports and promotes the pacifist movement so as to "use the people to prompt the officials." By doing this they hope to wreck the decision made by NATO to deploy new missiles starting in 1983.

Pacifism has already aroused the grave concern of relevant national authorities in both Europe and America. While steadfastly supporting the NATO resolution, these authorities have also started taking measures to expose the sham of Soviet prattle about peace and the reality of increased Soviet arms. Both guidance and appropriate criticism have been extended to the pacifist movement. As things stand at the moment the pacifist movement in Europe is still outside the mainstream and is unable to master the situation. While in the future the movement may haltingly develop, should the Soviets try to use it for their own purposes, they will surely come away empty-handed.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER JOBERT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Gu Mu Attends Banquet 6 Nov

OW061740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- French Minister of State for External Trade Michel Jobert and his party were guests of honor at a dinner given by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin here tonight.

Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu also attended the banquet.

Zheng Tuobin paid tribute to the traditional friendship between the Chinese and French. "In recent years," he said, "the political relations between us have steadily strengthened, trade expanded and economic cooperation proved satisfactory." He said both sides will discuss expansion of political, cultural, trade and economic relations, and exchange views on issues of common interest.

Jobert said the new French Government, under the leadership of President Francois Mitterrand, attaches great importance to the Franco-Sino relationship. "Our two countries share common views on many world issues," he said. "Though the two sides sometimes haven't fully converging views, France is willing to listen to China and hopes China's voice will become stronger in the world. Like China," he said, "France hopes for a peaceful and stable world, and understands that only by common efforts to oppose super-power aggression and interference can that be achieved."

He said there are broad prospects for exchanges between the two countries. He hoped that both sides would discuss possibilities for expanding exchanges and cooperation during the visit.

Also present at the banquet were Zhang Canming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China.

The guests arrived in Beijing this afternoon.

7 Nov Meeting With Gu Mu

OW071536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Gu Mu and visiting French Minister of State for External Trade Michel Jobert held two rounds of talks here today. It is learned that they exchanged views on further developing trade and economic relations between China and France, heard each other's account of his own country's economic situation and discussed a number of specific items for cooperation.

At the end of the talks, Gu Mu and Michel Jobert agreed that the talks proceeded in a positive, realistic, friendly and cooperative spirit, and were successful.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin and French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet took part in the talks.

Comments on Nuclear Plant

OW080126 Hong Kong AFP in English 0040 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (AFP) -- China still plans to buy two nuclear power stations from France, but appears unlikely to pursue the purchase in the immediate future.

That position was explained to journalists here Saturday by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert after meetings with high Chinese officials.

Mr Jobert, the first member of the new French Socialist Government to visit China, met twice Saturday with Deputy Premier Gu Mu, one of China's top economic officials, and once with Deputy Oil Minister Zhang Wenbin.

Noting that the Chinese Government was still discussing technical aspects of the installation of nuclear power plants, Mr Jobert added: "I do not see this matter (the reactor sale) moving ahead any sooner than two years."

Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had announced the agreement in principle on the reactors during a visit to China a year ago.

Mr Jobert said he was encouraged by possibilities of petroleum cooperation between France and China. Beijing is preparing to seek bids for drilling from foreign countries interested in the vast oil fields now being charted in the China Sea.

He said Chinese officials said they were very satisfied with seismic research operations on the Chinese continental shelf carried out by two French oil firms, Total and Elf-Aquitaine.

The French minister said China was also interested in French coal-mining and transportation equipment.

Meeting With Zhao 9 Nov

OW091325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Michel Jobert, French minister of state for external trade, and his party at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon.

Welcoming the delegation, Zhao Ziyang said the Chinese Government has always attached importance to developing Sino-French relations, including trade and economic cooperation. "There are good prospects for economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. The two sides should make concerted efforts to seek ways to expand cooperation in accordance with our respective economic construction policies," he said.

Michel Jobert said, "The talks gave us a clearer knowledge of China's economic situation and her policy for economic development." He hoped that with the common efforts of the two sides, trade and economic relations between France and China would advance to a new level.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Tuobin and French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet.

ITALY'S JOTTI MEETS PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW070738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Rome, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Leonilde Jotti, speaker of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, received the Chinese Nanjing friendship delegation headed by Nanjing Mayor Wang Zhaoquan in the Chamber of Deputies building here today.

Jotti, who visited China last month, told the delegation that she was deeply impressed by the great capabilities of the Chinese people and their desire for change. The Chinese leaders are fully acquainted with their country's conditions and have the wisdom and determination to build China into a modernized country, she added.

Wang Zhaoquan praised Italy as a great country, the Italian nation a great nation and the Italian people a great people. He wished for the growth of the friendship between China and Italy.

The Chinese delegation will return home on November 9.

FUTHER REFORTAGE ON VISIT BY LCY DELEGATION

Li Xiannian-Culafic Talks

OWO61650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here today with Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

It is learned that the talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. The two leaders exchanged information about each party's domestic and foreign policies and domestic situation. They also had a wide-ranging and in-depth exchange of views on major international issues and the expansion of relations between the two parties.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the all-round development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries and pledged to work for the further growth of the relations.

Also present were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and members of the delegation from the Yugoslav League of Communists led by Culafic.

Li Xiannian 6 Nov Banquet

OWO61702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, gave a banquet tonight for a Yugoslav League of Communists delegation. The delegation is led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee.

"Similar experiences and fighting goals have forged close links between our two countries, parties and peoples," Li Xiannian said. "Our friendship can stand all tests." He said the Chinese and Yugoslav parties began and grew up by leading their own people in long and arduous struggles against enemies both at home and abroad. After winning their revolutions, both parties led their people in socialist transformation and construction, independently and with their own hands. They have struggled against imperialism and hegemonism consistently, and contributed to safeguarding world peace and developing socialism. "In the last few years, our friendship has developed, mutual understanding deepened and bilateral cooperation strengthened. All these are of great importance, not only to our parties and countries, but also to the international communist movement and the cause of world progress and peace," Li Xiannian said. "Like you, we set great store by our friendship and cooperation and are determined to make it grow."

"Respected Comrade Tito made indelible contributions to the friendship and cooperation between our parties. Socialist autonomy, the unity of your nationalities and nonalignment, the valuable legacies left by Tito to the people of Yugoslavia, have great importance to Yugoslavia and the cause of human progress and world peace as well," he said. "We are very glad to see the Yugoslav people of all nationalities carrying out Tito's behests and marching with full confidence along the road illuminated by Tito," the vice-chairman said.

Referring to China, Li Xiannian said the Sixth Plenum of the Eleventh C.C.P. Central Committee last June unified the thinking of the party and the Chinese people, and strengthened both the party's internal unity and that between the party and the people. "At present," he said, "our domestic situation is excellent. The party, army and people of all the nation's nationalities are further concentrating on building China into a modernized and powerful socialist country. Our party will overcome all difficulties to attain this great goal."

Dobroslov Culafic described his talks with Li Xiannian today as covering a lot of ground, fruitful, frank and comradely. "Experience convinces us that frequent constructive political dialogue is both beneficial and necessary to understand each other's views and to arrive at mutual understanding," he said.

He said the talks and cooperation between the parties of Yugoslavia and China are based on equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect. They are not directed against the legitimate interests of any other party or country.

Referring to the situation at home, Culafic said the Yugoslav communists and working people are struggling for economic stability, development of socialist autonomy and greater role of the working class in all aspects of social life. He said the 12th congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, scheduled for next year, aims at "reflecting the continuity of Tito's policies and the formulation of a policy to further develop socialist autonomy."

Culafic said the international economic and political situation is worrisome. Conflicts, crises and growing bloc contentions make the world turbulent. "Although all reactionary and conservative forces, who are seeking superiority and consolidating their positions, are obstinate, the forces of peace, social progress and socialism are daily strengthened," he said.

He said humanity will not tolerate any threat to the fruits of the indomitable struggle for peace and coexistence, and against imperialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of enslavement. He also stressed the importance of the unity and viability of nonalignment.

Culafic said Yugoslavia will, as always, support the Chinese Government's efforts for the return of Taiwan and his country believes the solution of this problem will benefit not only the Chinese people, but also world peace and security.

Among those attending the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee; Wu Xueqian and Liu Xinquan, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department; Zhao Qiyang, vice-minister of culture; Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ostojic.

Visits Monument, Mao Tomb

OW071218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Dobroslov Culafic, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's (LCY) Presidency, and the delegation of LCY he is leading presented a wreath to the Monument of the People's Heroes at the Tiananmen Square this morning. They were accompanied by Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Then the Yugoslav comrades also paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at the nearby memorial hall.

Talks With Hu Yaobang 7 Nov

OWO71236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two reviewed the continuing relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties. Both said they are optimistic about the prospect of furthering the relations between the two parties.

"The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties have been fairly good in recent years, but we should continue to make efforts to further promote the relations," Chairman Hu said. He said, not only good political relations but also close economic cooperation are required of China and Yugoslavia, only thus can the friendship between us be further strengthened and expanded.

"There is no problem in terms of the political relations between our two parties. The principle guiding the relations between our two parties is to mutually respect and learn from each other," he said. Chairman Hu said he placed a high value on the independent policy adopted by the Yugoslav League of Communists in domestic and international activities. "The CCP Central Committee admires the struggle waged by the Yugoslav League of Communists and has full confidence in the political stand of the Yugoslav League of Communists."

Secretary Culafic said, the Yugoslav League of Communists is pleased with the present relations between the two parties and countries of Yugoslavia and China. "Our relations are based on equality, cooperation and mutual respect. Therefore, we can have dialogues in a free and democratic atmosphere." He said, "There is possibility in further expanding our economic cooperation, because the good political relations between us has opened a road of broadening economic cooperation. The Yugoslav League of Communists should make greater efforts to further the relations between our two parties and countries."

The two sides also reviewed the growth of the two parties. Chairman Hu said, "I'm confident that both our two parties have sufficient ability to overcome various difficulties in the future."

Present at the meeting were members of the delegation of Yugoslav League of Communists; Vesela Gogova, member of the Central Committee of the league; Ivica Racan, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Boro Milosevic, assistant to the executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Also present were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Wu Xueqian and Liu Xinquan, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department.

After the meeting, Chairman Hu gave a luncheon in honor of the Yugoslav guests.

Attends Dance Performance

OWO71634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Yugoslav League of Communists led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the league's Central Committee, watched a song and dance performance presented by the Oriental song and dance ensemble here this evening. This afternoon, the Yugoslav comrades visited the palace museum.

Li Xiannian at Envoy's Banquet

OW081228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ostojic gave a banquet here today to mark the visit to China of Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and his delegation.

Present on the occasion were Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the liaison department.

Both sides proposed toasts to the friendly cooperation between the two parties and countries and the steady development of friendship between the people of China and Yugoslavia.

Arrives in Shanghai 8 Nov

OW081626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Shanghai, November 8 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists led by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the league, arrived here from Beijing today by special plane. The delegation is accompanied by Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee gave a banquet this evening welcoming the delegation. Hu Lijiao, member of the CCP Central Committee and second secretary of the Shanghai municipal committee, extended a warm welcome to the visitors.

Culafic said the delegation's visit will expand relations between Yugoslavia and China, and strengthen the friendship between the Yugoslav and Chinese people. That friendship, he said, is based on mutual respect.

Present at the banquet were Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, and Mrs. Ostojic.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

OW071544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Romanian paper SCINTEIA led by Deputy Editor-in-Chief N. Corbu, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Also present were Qin Chuan, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

The guests arrived in China October 19 at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They had visited Guangzhou, Hainan Island, Shanghai and Suzhou before coming to Beijing. They will leave for home shortly.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION MEETING HELD

OWO61439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Office of National Defense Industry and the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission recently held a joint work meeting on the research and production of key military equipment. The meeting discussed the question of speeding up the modernization of national defense, strengthening the research and production of weapons and equipment, bringing into play the superiority of national defense scientific research and industry and technology and fully tapping potentials so as to serve the national economy and make still greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations.

Zhang Aiping, vice premier of the State Council, spoke at the meeting. He elaborated on the relationship between the revolutionization of national defense scientific research and production on the one hand, and the modernization of national defense on the other. He also elucidated the purposes, key points and methods in the development of weapons and equipment, the three-in-one combination of scientific research, production and application and the question of strengthening the system of responsibility in research and production and acting in accordance with the procedures of scientific research.

Present at the meeting were the responsible comrades of the national defense industrial departments, the scientific and technical researchers engaged in national defense scientific research and production, the leading comrades in all arms and services who are responsible for scientific research work and cadres from vocational departments concerned. They also held seminars on how to act strictly in accordance with scientific research procedures and how to set and strengthen the system of responsibility in technique, administration, command and management. The meeting further worked out the tasks and measures for key research and production projects.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: It is necessary from now on to conscientiously strengthen the ideological and political work, do well in revolutionization and educate the scientific and technical researchers, cadres and workers to defy death, be loyal to their duties and spare no efforts to overcome difficulties and do their own jobs well. It is necessary to continuously raise the scientific and technical level, improve the ability of organization and management, successfully fulfill all scientific research and test tasks and speed up the research and production of equipment, thus making still greater contributions to the national economy and the modernization of national defense.

DISCUSSIONS OF LOVE IN LITERATURE, ART

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK070551 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 81 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Discuss the Question of How To Present Love in Literature and Art Creation"]

[Text] Discussions by audience and readers on the portrayal of love in cinema, television, fine art, music, drama and literary works have gradually increased in recent years. Many comrades made sharp criticism against untruthful, unhealthy and undignified presentations of love. We believe that a serious discussion of the portrayal of love in literary and art works to rectify the incorrect trends and ideologies in creation that have appeared in certain works will be beneficial to the sound development of China's socialist literature and art and to our efforts in raising the Chinese people's ideological and moral character and spiritual plane and in building a socialist spiritual civilization by means of literature and art.

Love is a social phenomenon. Engels pointed out that the emotional relationship between one person and another, especially between different sexes, has existed since human beings came into existence.

Since literature and art, as an ideology, should present rich and varied social life, they may naturally reflect people's love life. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and her ilk pursued feudal fascist autocracy in cultural work, and prohibited the portrayal of love in literary and art works. This was entirely wrong. After the downfall of the "gang of four," literary and art workers broke through the forbidden zone, and wrote a number of good works, presenting social life through the portrayal of love, or touching on the content of love when reflecting social life. Most of the works in recent years that take love as the theme or deal with the portrayal of love are healthy in ideological content and have played a positive role in molding people's morality and values. However, some unhealthy tendencies have also existed in this respect which merit our attention. Some writers stress love to an absolute extent, claiming that without love there would be no literature and art; some are keen on inventing fantastic details of love affairs among three or more parties or between men and women from different countries; some set love against socialist moral standards or against the basis of practical life; some are keen on depicting those philistine and vulgar interests between man and woman; some even fill their works with pornographic descriptions of obscenities This reflects that a number of writers, artists, actors and directors have some muddled or rather unhealthy ideas or sentiments about the relationships between love and revolution, love and the socialist cause, as well as the artistic means to attract the broad masses as an audience.

With respect to the question of how to correctly treat the portrayal of love in literary and art works, a large number of great writers and literary or artistic critics had penetrating ideas which are familiar to all. At a forum on scriptwriting last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Love may be portrayed in literary and artistic creation. It is wrong to oppose this. Love affairs may even be regarded as a permanent theme or material in literary and artistic creation, because love between man and woman will exist as long as there are human beings, even 10,000 years, 100,000 years or 1 million years from now. But it is not necessarily appropriate to say that love is the lasting theme in literary and artistic creation, because it is the far more important social life that determines love affairs, and major changes in social life will determine the changes of theme in literary and artistic creation." Comrade Hu Yaobang also said: "Our writers ought to explore lofty and beautiful things and praise and extol them so that more people will be inspired by the models and learn and follow their examples." The principles explained here are very important. They deserve our serious study and thought. However, it was a pity that it did not draw the attention of the comrades who had shortcomings in this respect. An extremely small number of writers have slipped further and further away. We therefore deem it necessary to emphatically point out: Among the various questions arising from the portrayal of love in current literary and artistic creation, some are questions of principle and stand, not ordinary questions of artistic technique. If there are some people who insist on stressing love to an unsuitable degree, then people have all the more reasons to ask: is it permissible to praise in our literary works and cinema Wu Sangui of over three centuries ago who "bristled with anger for the sake of a beauty?" If our comrades should go so far as to look upon love as the first life, are not those who regard themselves as communists inferior to the democratic forerunner Petofi who sang "although life is valuable, the value of love is greater, but both can be given up for the sake of freedom."

Since the national forum on problems concerning the ideological front, a new phase has appeared on the literary and art front. At present, under the guidance of the four fundamental principles, we should encourage the vast numbers of literary and art workers to write more and better works and help bring about a more flourishing literature and art scene. Questions arising from the portrayal of love in literary and artistic creation need to be resolved through literary and art criticism. With regard to those literary and art workers who created works and directed films containing unhealthy trends, the principle of not putting political labels on them, not wielding big sticks against them and not picking on them should still be followed.

However, these comrades, in their turn, should strive to learn to raise their understanding and seriously sum up the experience and learn from the lessons. In future creation, including works on love, they should strive to overcome unhealthy trends and earnestly create fine works that, with their perfect blending of sound ideology and skillful artistic technique, will inspire people and move forward the socialist spiritual civilization.

We hope that literary and artistic workers will seriously discuss the question of how to present love in literature and art creations.

Writers on Love Theme

OW070159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1518 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- How should love be portrayed in literary and art works? The editorial department of the journal ZUOPIN YU ZHENGMIN [0155 0756 5280 3630 7686 -- LITERARY WORKS AND CONTENTION] invited writers, literary critics and literary researchers to a discussion on this question on 5 November. Many countries held that in portraying love, literary and art works should broaden people's spiritual horizons, raise their moral values and build a socialist spiritual civilization.

From their practical experience in literary creation and in light of the current situation in literature and art, participants in the discussion discussed the question of love in literary and art works. They pointed out: In the past, when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were pushing fascist cultural autocracy the theme of love became a "forbidden zone." That was entirely wrong. Since the downfall of the "gang of four" writers and artists have emancipated their minds and have broken through the "forbidden zone." As a result, more and more literature and art in motion pictures, television, the theater, novels, music and the fine arts have used love as their main theme or have portrayed love. A number of such works are sound in content and have played a positive role in broadening the people's spiritual horizons and raising their moral values. Thus, they are welcomed by readers or the audience. However, there are indeed some unhealthy tendencies which merit our attention.

Many comrades said: Some writers have emphasized love to an undue extent in their works, and have even said that a work cannot become a literary work without a description of love. Many others who regard love as an "ingredient" of literary works include some description of love in their works no matter what subject they deal with. Thus, not only have works which have bizarre plots dealing with love between three or even more participants and which are divorced from the realities of life emerged, but an unwholesome phenomenon has occurred in which literature caters to people's vulgar interest. In their speeches at the discussion some comrades criticized "A Befuddled Life Among Women," "Girls' Bridge" and other short stories as frivolous and unhealthy.

Some comrades pointed out: Love is not an isolated social phenomenon, but is closely related to a given era and a given society. The portrayal of love should be a profound reflection of its historical and social content. The portrayal of love should be rich and varied in content, and the common criterion in this regard is that it must conform with the socialist system and communist morality. It is necessary to extol lofty sentiments and pure love, to criticize the feudal and bourgeois outlook on love and to help young people take a correct attitude toward the question of love and deal with it correctly.

At the discussion many comrades called for strengthening literary and artistic criticism in order to help writers overcome harmful tendencies and create fine works with sound, highly artistic contents.

ZHOU YANG ADDRESSES CHINESE TEACHING SOCIETY

OW051113 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The opening ceremony of the second annual meeting of the national middle school Chinese teaching society and the first Fujian provincial middle school Chinese teaching society was held in Fuzhou on the morning of 28 October. Comrade Zhou Yang, who was staying in Fuzhou, attended and addressed the ceremony.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Su Li, deputy secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Su Lingyang, Yu Yi, Liu Guoying and Chen Zhewen, responsible persons of the provincial party committee propaganda department and the provincial culture and education office and vice presidents of the national middle school Chinese teaching society; and Xiao Lin, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Education Society, were also present at the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Cheng Xu extended warm congratulations on the opening of the annual meetings. He said the opening of the annual meeting in our province offers educators and middle school Chinese teachers in our province a very good opportunity to learn and study. We must modestly learn from experts, scholars and Chinese teachers across the country.

In his speech Comrade Zhou Yang pointed out: Chinese teaching plays a great role in raising scientific and cultural levels as a whole and in developing our spiritual civilization. When we assess a country's civilization, we assess the scientific and cultural levels of its people and youth first.

In his speech Comrade Zhou Yang repeatedly paid respects to all representatives and middle school Chinese teachers. His speech deeply inspired the representatives.

Comrade Yu Yi made a long speech entitled "Middle School Chinese Teachers in China Must Take Their Own Road" at the first day's session. The speech was well received.

ZHOU YANG CONGRATULATES NEW POPULATION MAGAZINE

OW070312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Around 150,000 copies of the new quarterly journal LIFE, published in Beijing, have been distributed across the country.

Compiled by the Family Planning Association of China, the journal's content will include novels, poetry, prose, reports and translations of foreign articles on child-bearing, marriage, love, family and other aspects of human life. The journal will be illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The first issue of the journal carries congratulatory messages from Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Zhou Yang, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and articles by noted writers.

EDITORIAL ON CHECKING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK060931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Encourage Healthy Trends and Advanced Elements"]

[Text] An important aspect in building a socialist spiritual civilization is to check unhealthy trends, encourage healthy ones and support and encourage advanced elements.

Today, we carry on our third page a report of the misfortune of an inventor, which is a typical case of the serious consequences of unhealthy trends not being checked and healthy ones not being encouraged. Similar cases are often reported from some localities and units. For example, some comrades who resolutely implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are not supported, but rather are isolated; others, who uphold principles and have the courage to tell the truth and criticize, are discriminated against and pushed aside; and still others who study, work hard and make outstanding achievements in production and other work or who are commended by party organizations for their achievements in some fields, are subjected to freezing irony and burning satire, are deliberately harassed or are beaten up. All these are unhealthy trends.

If such unhealthy trends are not checked, if no distinction is made between right and wrong and between what is good and what is bad, the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people would certainly be dampened and socialist construction would be seriously hindered.

The unhealthy trends of isolating and beating up advanced persons are incompatible with the advanced character of our party and the superiority of the socialist system. Such unhealthy trends have developed and spread in some localities and units, basically because the party organizations there are lax and weak and their ideological and political work is also weak. After many political movements, especially the 10 years of turmoil in the "Great Cultural Revolution," leading comrades of some party organizations have gotten into the bad habit of being "one who tries not to offend anybody." They do not make their position known on questions of right and wrong, nor do they criticize what is against the interests of the party and the people. As a result, bourgeois ideas have sneaked in and unhealthy trends have developed. Therefore, in checking unhealthy trends and encouraging healthy ones, party organizations must first strengthen themselves and muster up their courage to uphold principles. Some comrades lack this courage, often because they are obsessed by selfish motives. Can our comrades not see who is working for socialism and who is doing harm to it? Can they not tell who is jealous of others' achievements and who is not so? Can they not make a distinction between seeking private gain and working for the public? Of course not. The problem is that they are obsessed by selfish motives or they themselves are not completely honest. In checking unhealthy trends and encouraging healthy ones in such units, it is entirely necessary for their leading comrades to have a spirit of self-criticism and the courage to bear responsibility. In investigating and handling some cases in which advanced persons were dealt blows, why did it often happen that big problems were turned into small ones and small ones into no problem at all? An important reason is that leading cadres themselves have shortcomings and try in every possible way to hide those shortcomings. We believe that those comrades will respond to the call of the party Central Committee and brace themselves to overcome their shortcomings in order to become truly staunch fighters who lead the masses forward.

Unhealthy trends and evil practices are not something to be afraid of. First, those who start unhealthy trends are always few in number and do not have a large following. Second, lies and rumors do not travel far. Once they are exposed, the whole truth comes out. Then the small number of hoodwinked people will no longer believe such lies and rumors. In an ancient Chinese work of fiction, "Strange Tales of Liao-Zhai," there was a story of not being afraid of ghosts, which describes a fearless man who scared the ghosts. Being advanced fighters of the proletariat and enjoying the support of the people, can we not overcome the unhealthy trends with the healthy ones?

Of course, checking unhealthy trends and encouraging healthy ones does not mean handling ideological problems in an oversimplified and crude manner, much less shackling people's thought and blowing cold. The unhealthy trend of isolating and dealing blows at advanced persons is an ideological problem in most cases, and such a problem should be solved by making penetrating analysis and doing meticulous ideological work. It is necessary to correctly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. One aspect of ideological and political work is that those who should be criticized must be criticized and problems that should be handled must be handled. Advanced persons cannot be flawless or perfect in every way. They may have made remarkable achievements or stood out in some respects, but may be weak or have shortcomings in others. It is therefore very necessary to help them overcome their weaknesses or shortcomings, but it is absolutely impermissible to make fun of them, push them aside or beat them up. We should emancipate our minds and further enliven our political life and academic and ideological activities. But this does not mean that one may deviate from party leadership and socialist principles, make irresponsible statements or even viciously slander others.

When the unhealthy trends of isolating and dealing blows to advanced persons are checked through effective, painstaking ideological and political work with the support of the broad masses under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, a new, vigorous atmosphere will certainly be created in which socialist construction goes full steam ahead and the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization is accelerated.

XIZANG DRAWS UP, PROMULGATES REGIONAL LAWS

HK090830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Report: "Standing Committee of Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Draws Up and Promulgates Regional Laws"]

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA'S LEGAL SYSTEM], the standing committee of Xizang autonomous regional people's congress has exercised its right of regional autonomy and drawn up and promulgated three regional laws since the beginning of 1981. They are the "decree on certain adaptations in carrying out 'the trial procedure law of the PRC' in the Autonomous Region of Xizang" (called the "decree on trial procedure" for short in our narration later), the "decree on certain adaptations in carrying out 'the marriage law of the PRC' in the Autonomous Region of Xizang" (called "marriage decree" for short in our narration later), and the "detailed regulations governing the election of deputies to the people's congresses of all levels in the Autonomous Region of Xizang" (called "detailed regulations" for short in our narration later).

These decrees and regulations have been created in accordance with the PRC Constitution and in light of Xizang's particular local conditions. They ensure the unified leadership of the central authorities and also take into account Xizang's geographical, historical and national characteristics that differ from those in other districts. Because Tibetan is spoken by more than 90 percent of Xizang's population, and the Lhoba and Monba nationalities speak Tibetan, the decree on trial procedure says the process of investigation, prosecution and trial should use that language. Parties to a lawsuit, the law also says, may use either Tibetan or the Han language, but interpreters of other languages are to be provided when necessary. The courts are required to have at least one judge of the local nationality on the bench.

In order to respect the marriage habits and customs of the Tibetan and other minority nationalities, the "marriage decree" provides concrete regulations on the traditional marriage system, habits and customs of a part of the Tibetan nationality and of some other minority nationalities. At the same time, it prohibits the feudal practices of polygamy and polyandry, but it gives permission to the maintenance of the polygamous and polyandrous relationships formed before the decree came into force, unless an application for dissolving such a relationship is put to the court on the applicant's own initiative. All minority nationalities' traditional marriage rites are respected, so long as they do not hinder freedom of marriage. It also clearly and definitely prohibits religion from interference in families and marriages.

In order to ensure that the Tibetan and other minority nationalities can fully exercise their rights of being the masters of the land, the "detailed regulations" provides that the number of deputies to local people's congresses from Tibetan and other nationalities will not be less than 80 percent of the total, while proportional representation is to be one deputy for every 130 to 150 persons. This figure is 10 times lower than the rest of the nation. The "detailed regulations" also provides that for the Tibetan compatriots who have wandered abroad, the right to vote and to be elected is reserved for all PRC citizens in Xizang region and that they will receive these rights when they come back to their motherland, and those who have come back should be registered as voters as soon as possible.

ARTICLE ON HISTORY OF PEASANT EGALITARIANISM

HK070716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Academic trends report by Shi Ge [4258 2047]: "On Peasant Egalitarianism"]

[Text] The second annual meeting of the society for the study of the history of Chinese peasant wars was held at Shaanxi normal university from 6 to 12 October.

The main subject of the seminar of the annual meeting was peasant ~~wars~~ and the feudal economy. The participants conducted heated arguments on the relations between egalitarianism and the social economy.

The Historical Conditions for the Development of Egalitarianism

Most of the comrades held that the idea of egalitarianism among the Chinese peasants began to develop during the Northern Song Dynasty. This was obviously manifested in the slogan "equality between rich and poor, and between those of superior and inferior rank." As a matter of fact, there were no specific records before that time. Their views were relatively unanimous over this point. The difference of opinion lay in why egalitarianism had not developed until the Northern Song Dynasty.

Some comrades held that the development of the idea of "equality between rich and poor, and between those of superior and inferior rank" was primarily due to the great inequality in the ownership of land in the Song Dynasty. Second, because of the development of the feudal tenant farmer system, the relations of personal attachment were undermined. The tenant farmers could not only break away from the master landlords and become independent, but they could also rise up to become master landlords.

Some other comrades however held that the slogan "equality between rich and poor, and between those of superior and inferior rank" could not be attributed to egalitarianism. It was merely an idea of equality. It originated from primitive Taoism; and Zhang Jue's Taiping religion in fact contained this kind of democratic idea.

The Economic Content of the Slogan of Egalitarianism

Some comrades held that the substance of "equality between rich and poor, and between those of superior and inferior rank" did not merely demand getting hold of the excess wealth of landlords and the money in the government treasury and dividing them up equally. It also demanded dividing equally the land of the landlords.

Other participants opposed this view. They held that it lacked grounds of historical facts to say that the central substance of "equality between rich and poor, and between those of superior and inferior rank" was dividing equally the land of the landlords. There could be found in the southern provinces several records of peasants seizing the land of landlords or occupying some undeveloped land during the more than 300 years of the Northern and Southern Song Dynasties. However, we could not thus categorically assert that peasants seizing the land of landlords is a general phenomenon. Comrades who supported this view also held that taxes and corvee labor were very heavy during the Song Dynasty, and this made the small peasants afraid to "reclaim more farmland." Hence, what hurt the peasants in the Song Dynasty most was the problem of taxes and corvee labor; and this was the direct cause of the uprisings led by Wang Xiaobo, Li Shun, Fang La, Zhong Xiang and Yang Yao.

Comrades who supported this view also cited what happened toward the end of the Ming Dynasty and said that even Li Zicheng's slogan of "equal distribution of land" could hardly be interpreted as dividing up the land equally. As a matter of fact, the term "equal distribution of land" had three meanings at that time and none of them meant dividing up the land equally. In its practical actions, Li Zicheng's insurrection army did not engage itself in dividing up the land equally either, but merely paid attention to repeatedly publicizing its advocacy for "exemption from grain tax." Putting forward the demand for dividing up the land of landlords equally as a slogan or as a program for action was something that the simple peasant wars could not possibly achieve. Even the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom's "heavenly land system" was not a program for mobilizing the peasants to divide up the land of landlords equally.

Some other comrades held that peasant egalitarianism included two substances: one was "robbing the rich to help the poor;" and Huang Chao, Lin Shun and all the way down to Li Zicheng had not gone beyond this nature. Second, it cherished the illusion of building a homogeneous, self-sufficient small peasant economy.

The Role of Egalitarianism in History

The idea of egalitarianism produced a significant influence in peasant wars. It had both its positive and negative sides. The participants were basically unanimous on this point. However, there was a significant difference of opinion as to how to specifically analyze the role played by egalitarianism in peasant wars.

Some comrades said the slogan of egalitarianism had once inspired the peasant masses to struggle against the feudal autocratic system and feudal landlords' land ownership system. It stimulated the peasant masses' revolutionary enthusiasm. However, comrades who held opposite views held that such an appraisal had exaggerated things, because from Huang Chao down to Li Zicheng, none had seriously publicized the slogan of egalitarianism. Even the "heavenly land system," which developed egalitarianism to its height, did not publicize it in the society. A slogan that had never been widely spread among the masses simply could not have played such a significant role in "inspiring" and "stimulating" the masses.

Some comrades held that they should specifically analyze the role of egalitarianism on the basis of the different periods of the peasant uprisings. During the initial stage of mobilizing the masses, egalitarianism could play a positive role. However, after the uprising came to its climax, it would then play a negative and even reactionary role. Some comrades held that it was necessary to specifically analyze in what sphere egalitarianism was practice. If it was merely practiced in the armed forces -- such as the "sacred warehouse" in the Taiping army -- it was totally correct. This was because it did not have a direct influence on social production, exchange and distribution and had nothing to do with remuneration for work. It was not egalitarianism in the realm of distribution and was only a system of military supplies and could therefore be fully affirmed. However, it would be wrong to extend the system to society at large -- such as the system developed by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in Nanjing city and the system tentatively planned in the "heavenly land system." Comrades who shared the same view also held that egalitarianism was progressive when judged by its opposing feudal exploitation and oppression and should be affirmed. However, when judged from the angle of economic development, it was not only impracticable, but was also very harmful. If we were to divide up all property equally -- including the property of the peasants and the handicraftsmen -- it would be most absurd. There is still no example in history which could demonstrate that success in opposing the feudal grade system of feudal privileges could be scored using egalitarianism as an ideological weapon. Egalitarianism could not possibly defeat feudalism.

LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH PAPER ANNIVERSARY PARTY

OW051714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- CHINESE CHILDREN'S NEWS, which has a circulation of 10 million, China's largest, celebrated its 30th birthday today at a tea party held at the Great Hall of the People.

Greetings were sent by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang.

84-year-old Li Kuchan, master of traditional Chinese painting, painted a picture of "young eagles ready to take off" for the occasion.

Xi Zhongxun and Song Renqiong, members of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, spent a happy afternoon with the editors and their young readers. Among the 600 people present were also Kang Keqing, Wang Guangmai, and noted writers of children's literature, 42-year-old Yang Le, the mathematician, was thankful to the newspaper for "filling him with imagination" when he was a child.

Started on November 5, 1951, the children's weekly enjoys great popularity among primary school pupils. Speakers today encouraged the children to grow up well with noble ideals, morality, knowledge and a strong physique, ready to make their contributions to the people, the motherland and all mankind.

In November last year, the paper sponsored a discussion on "should I tell the truth?" inspired by a little girl who failed to win an honorable award after admitting her mistake. 27,000 children wrote in to state their opinions and the majority stood for honesty.

Jiang Jingwen, editor-in-chief, said the paper will do its best to be "a good teacher and friend" of the children.

ZHANG TINGFA, OTHERS STRENGTHEN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW091029 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Recently a number of responsible comrades of various PLA units have conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's instruction on strengthening political and ideological work and overcoming the state of laxity and weakness in ideological leadership. They have roused themselves, gone to the units and earnestly implemented the party's principles and policies.

From mid-September to mid-October, Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, spent a month in the units and held various forms of discussion meetings to understand how the units were studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and help the units solve problems.

To help some comrades correctly understand the situation in rural areas since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, Xiao Wangdong, while spending time among the units, visited Liaocheng, Heze, Jining and Linyi Prefectures in Shandong Province and, with the findings from his investigations, made eight reports to the units.

Li Chengfang, first political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units, went to the units and discussed with some army- and division-level cadres on how to rouse themselves, pay attention to the units' military training and strengthen the building of a modern, regular army. He also gave concrete opinions on problems existing in the units' military training.

Recently, following the conclusion of an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units, leading members of the party committee divided into two groups and set to work. Commander Wu Kehua and other comrades were responsible for consolidating the leading organs. Seven comrades including Political Commissar (Wang Meng) led work teams to grassroots units on the border and islands to conduct investigations and studies and solve problems on the spot.

Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa went to the units on an inspection tour. He called on leading cadres at all levels in the air force to set an example for the units in rousing themselves and implementing the party Central Committee's instruction.

When they went to the units, these leading comrades all acted in accordance with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," forbidding the units to organize welcomes and sendoffs or hold banquets in their honor. Although they are all over 60, they worked with great vigor and often stayed up until the early hours studying about work.

CIRCULAR COMMENDS PLA UNITS FOR FLOOD WORK

OW080156 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the PLA General Staff and General Political Departments recently issued a circular commending the Lanzhou, Shenyang, Fuzhou and other PLA units for their participation in flood-combating and relief work.

The circular calls on all army commanders and fighters to learn from their advanced ideas and exemplary deeds and to take practical action in further strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The circular points out: Since mid-July, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces stationed in the disaster areas have taken the initiative in vigorously participating in combating floods and doing relief work. According to incomplete statistics compiled by the Lanzhou, Shenyang and Fuzhou PLA units, they had successively dispatched more than 70,000 commanders and fighters to rescue 115,000 people from danger and to transport over 4,200 dun of materials to disaster areas. They had donated more than 1.3 million jin of grain and over 127,000 suits of clothes to people in the disaster areas. In addition, they had sent 17 medical teams to treat more than 31,000 sick and injured people in the disaster areas, thus preventing epidemics.

Through the joint efforts of armymen and people, the safety of Longyangxia, Liujiaxia, (Songshu), the (Liuda) Reservoir, the dikes along the Huang He, the dikes along the Jiulong River, the Gezhouba Dam and other important facilities were protected. PLA units assisted in repairing the Yangan and Baocheng railways and the Baoji-Tianshui section of the Longhai railway, thus making it possible for these railway lines to resume traffic rather quickly.

The circular points out that while combating floods and doing relief work, the PLA units respected local governments, strictly observed policies and discipline and worked ardently along with local people, thus further strengthening the relations between the army and the government and the army and the people. For this they have won high praise from leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council and from the masses of people.

DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON SQUANDERERS

OW080410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular calling on various localities to strictly forbid the squandering of money in a rush near the end of the year. The circular emphatically pointed out that disciplinary action will be taken against the leaders and the personnel concerned in the units where people have totally ignored repeated admonitions and violated discipline and who are involved in serious cases.

The circular stated there are only 2 months left in 1981. At present, there have emerged some erroneous incipient signs in a number of localities and departments of concocting various pretexts to squander money with a rush, indiscriminately issue bonuses and allowances and rush to purchase commodities. Various localities and departments must adopt effective measures to correct and curb the spread of the aforementioned emerging signs as soon as possible.

The circular pointed out that the organs for inspecting discipline in various localities and departments must wage resolute struggles against the erroneous tendencies in rushing to squander money near the end of the year. They must mobilize the masses, particularly those comrades who are working in the field of financial affairs and accounting, to earnestly keep the situation under surveillance, expose the offenders and report such offenses to the authorities.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

OW071528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- China's total industrial output value in October was up 10.6 percent compared with the same month of 1980, hitting a new record for the month.

The total industrial output value last month reached 45,100 million yuan, one percent higher than in the previous month, despite the two days' leave for the National Day throughout the country.

China's industrial output value has risen month by month since August. The total value of light industrial output for October was 20.1 percent higher than in the same month of last year while that of heavy industry increased by 1.8 percent. This is the first time since the beginning of 1981 that heavy industry showed a monthly increase over the corresponding period of last year.

An over-all survey shows that China's total industrial output value from January to October this year was 2.4 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The State Statistical Bureau says that judging from the present upswing in industrial production, it is expected that China's industrial production target for the whole year will be fulfilled.

The 1981 output targets for 29 of the 100 major industrial products had already been met by the end of October, according to the State Statistical Bureau. These 29 products include television sets, radio sets, salt, cigarettes, phosphorus ore, phosphorous fertilizer, artificial board and locomotives. The output of bicycles, sewing machines, cameras, cassette recorders and electric fans in the first ten months of this year rose between 26 to 88 percent over the same period a year ago and that of television sets doubled.

Although emphasis is being placed on light industry in the present economic readjustment, efforts are being made to ensure the adequate supply of energy and to boost the production of those heavy industrial products needed by light industry, and agriculture, and for technical transformation. In October, output of coal, electricity, sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, cement, plate glass, steel sheets, steel wires and welded tubes all exceeded that of the same period of last year. Coal, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, plate glass and steel sheets showed output increases of over 10 percent.

The economic responsibility system put into practice in a growing number of enterprises has raised the workers' initiative. Although, due to high temperature and rainy weather, industrial production dropped in July of this year as in usual years, output has been on the upswing since August.

CHEN MUHUA AT INAUGURATION OF MEDICAL SOCIETY

OW081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- A national academic society to study the combination of traditional Chinese and Western schools of medicine was inaugurated here today in the presence of 280 specialists.

The long-term effort to integrate the best elements and experiences of the two schools is regarded as most important for updating the science of traditional Chinese medicine at the society's first meeting today. It calls on doctors of Western medicine to join in the research on traditional Chinese medicine and contribute their share in interpreting and summing up the theoretical side by way of modern scientific methods.

Ji Zhongpu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, gave a report on the work going on. More than 40,000 doctors of Western medicine have been studying traditional Chinese medicine, 4,400 are experienced specialists. Local provinces are taking an active part, too. Important studies are being carried out and good results achieved.

Ji Zhongpu, who had been in charge of the preparation work for the society in the past two years, told the meeting that branches are also being set up in a number of provinces and autonomous regions.

His report outlined some of the country's best achievements in this field of work. These include the successful treatment of acute abdomen, bone fractures and soft tissue injury, cardio and cerebral vascular diseases, acute infection, intestine diseases, and progress in research on the theories of acupuncture anaesthesia and the basic principles of the traditional school.

The achievements showed that the combination of these two schools of medicine is capable of producing better clinical results, as well as opening up possibilities of new concepts and reasons, Ji Zhongpu said.

The society will work under the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and the Ministry of Public Health. It will organize academic exchanges and coordinate efforts with hospitals and medical colleges to disseminate knowledge in this field.

In 1982, forums will be held on treatment of acute abdomen, promotion of blood circulation and dissolution of blood stagnancy, and theories on building up energy and physique. Other plans include the editing of popular science books on this subject, organising training courses and academic exchanges with foreign countries, sending Chinese specialists to international forums and inviting medical people to China.

Vice Premier Chen Muhua was present today to give her congratulations.

Twenty papers will be read at the forum that opened with the inauguration of the society. Subjects cover basic theories, laboratory research, internal medicine and surgery, gynecology and obstetrics and orthopaedics.

YONG WENTAO URGES MEASURES TO SAVE FORESTS

OW070951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- At a recent interview with a XINHUA reporter, Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao pointed out that speeding up the tending and thinning out of half-grown and young woods is an important measure to save the existing forest reserves.

Yong Wentao said that our country at present has 1.47 billion mu of timber forests, of which half-grown and young forests account for 970 million mu or 66 percent. In forest regions in the south, the ratio is 80 percent. For a long period of time, money has been available for planting but not for tending trees, and care and management of forests have lagged behind. As a result, trees are growing slowly, and the average per-mu timber stock is only 1.4 cubic meters. To change the situation, we should begin to tend and thin out the half-grown and young woods in a planned way. This will result in the following:

1. We can accelerate the growth of trees and increase the timber stock of forests.
2. By tending and thinning out trees, we can harvest some timber and ease the present contradiction between supply and demand of timber.
3. The income of production units and the masses in the forest regions can be increased.
4. Large numbers of educated young people in state-owned forest regions can be employed.

NANCHANG HOSTS STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE

OWO70534 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The national work conference on the standardization of enterprises recently closed in Nanchang. The conference called on the responsible persons of the various production departments and enterprises to further raise their understanding for the enterprise standardization work and to regard it as an important and basic work in the production and operation of enterprises. Every enterprise must closely center of the central task of readjusting the national economy and strive to carry out the standardization of enterprises as soon as possible, in order to improve product quality and the economy.

Over 200 people attended the conference. They were: responsible persons of the various standardization organs of the concerned ministries, commissions and bureaus under the State Council; directors of the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional standardization bureaus; responsible persons of the technical departments under the State Economic Commission; representatives of some enterprises, as well as specialists and scholars of the concerned scientific research institutes and colleges throughout the country. Yue Zhijian, vice minister of the State Economic Commission and director of the State Bureau of Standardization, attended and addressed the conference. Xu Qin, member of the Jiangxi CCP Committee Standing Committee and vice governor of Jiangxi Province, also spoke at the conference.

The conference summed up and exchanged the advanced experiences of enterprises on standardization work and heard a work report by (Ji Houfeng), deputy director of the state bureau of standardization of enterprises in Japan. The conference also discussed trial regulations on standardization work and management of the industrial enterprises. The conference held that to properly handle the work of standardizing enterprises is to meet the needs of reorganizing enterprises, improving enterprise operation and management, expediting the four modernizations and also serving to reorganize, restructure and develop standardization work.

Practice shows that if enterprises can be properly standardized, production, technological research and operations on enterprises can be carried out in a rational way. Also, production efficiency can be raised, product quality improved, consumption reduced, production costs lowered and the best and all-round economic results achieved.

The conference stressed that to properly standardize the enterprises, it is necessary to: 1) closely combine standardization work with quality control; 2) build standardization work on the broad base of the masses; 3) work out a standard for internal control of enterprises to improve quality and competitiveness of products at markets at home and abroad; 4) combine standardization work with the implementation of the economic responsibility system in industrial production, in order to further bring into play the initiative of workers and staff; and 5) make standardization work serve renewal of equipment, technological transformations and specialized production.

CORRECTION TO ZHOU YANG DISCUSSES CRITICISM

In the article entitled "Zhou Yang Discusses Literary, Art Criticism" published on page K 3 of the 6 November China DAILY REPORT the following correction should be made:

Page K 3, first paragraph, line two should read...workers in Fuzhou on 4 November, Zhou Yang, chairman....

FUJIAN CIRCULAR ON INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL TAXES

OWO90641 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Fujian provincial people's government recently issued a circular on the "measures for levying industrial and commercial taxes in Fujian Province's rural areas" and the "regulations on industrial and commercial taxes to be paid by collective enterprises in cities and towns" which came into effect on 1 October.

In order to support the province's commune- and brigade-run enterprises in their normal development of production, the "measures" provide for reducing or remitting taxes on 10 categories of products made by commune- and brigade-run enterprises directly for agricultural use and by brigade-run enterprises for livelihood use by commune members. As for commune- and brigade-run enterprises in old revolutionary base areas where the average annual per capita income of the members of a commune or a brigade was less than 50 yuan in 1978, they shall be exempted from industrial and commercial taxes until the end of 1985. Until the end of 1983 pigs raised, slaughtered and eaten by commune members themselves in the old revolutionary base areas shall be exempted from taxation.

In order to solve the problem of employment in cities and towns, the "measures" point out that new collective enterprises that employ job-seekers, with approval from the industry and commerce or labor department, shall be exempted from industrial, commercial and income taxes for 3 years beginning from the date of approval. When an existing collective enterprise in a city or a town employs job-seeking persons accounting for more than 60 percent of its workers and staff members in a year, it shall be exempted from industrial, commercial and income taxes for 3 years beginning from the date of its reaching that percentage. When an existing collective enterprise employs job-seeking persons accounting for more than 30 percent but less than 60 percent of its workers and staff members, its industrial, commercial and income taxes shall be reduced by half for 3 years. Unemployed persons who themselves open businesses after obtaining approval and a license from the industry and commerce department shall be exempted from industrial, commercial and income taxes for 3 years from the date of the opening of their businesses.

The new measures and regulations embody the principle of dealing with different tax cases in different ways and has rescinded the original provision that all new commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be exempted from industrial commercial and income taxes for 3 years. The measures and regulations place restrictions on blind or overlapping building of factories. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises producing or selling cigarettes, wine, sugar, cotton yarn, watches, firecrackers, leathers goods, canned food, candied fruits, essential oil, paint, plastics, processed tea made of untaxed crude tea or other articles shall pay industrial, commercial and income taxes according to regulations. The industrial and commercial taxes may be reduced or remitted for 1 year for new enterprises that have difficulty in paying taxes according to regulations, and their income tax may be reduced or remitted for 2 years according to their specific conditions. Industrial, commercial and income taxes should be levied on the yearend surpluses of management charges by the departments in charge of state and collective enterprises (including those in rural areas) after paying expenses according to regulations in order to avoid the dispersion of funds and to prevent departments or units from setting up a "small treasury."

XIAMEN DEVELOPED AS SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

OWO61242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Xiamen, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Xiamen, Fujian Province, is now being developed as one of China's four special economic zones, according to Wang Yishi, director of the administrative committee in charge of the zone.

The Xiamen special economic zone is an export processing center with tourist establishments. Old factories in the city will be upgraded with foreign capital, he said. Other special economic zones in China are Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou in Guangdong Province.

Building of the Huli export processing zone was started in mid-October, the director said. The zone has an area of 2.5 square kilometers located in the northwestern section of Xiamen Island and will accommodate about 100 factories when completed. The current stage of infrastructure construction is scheduled to be completed in two to three years. Initial construction of the processing center also includes the renovation of existing enterprises, Director Wang said.

An example of using foreign capital to transform old enterprises in the city is the Xiamen cigarette factory, the director said. The factory cooperates with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of the United States in producing "Camel" cigarettes. Since the cooperative production started last October, the factory has produced more than 2,000 cases of high-quality cigarettes, he said.

Under the proposed development program, foreign capital will be first used for importing technology and equipment to renovate a group of 11 selected factories in sugar refining, rubber, photographic materials, bicycles, ball-bearing, electric machinery, glassmaking, shipbuilding and woolen textile industries, he said. Then, the second and third groups of factories will be selected for cooperation with foreign firms in coming years, he said.

In addition, two buildings with a total of 60 apartments, the first stage project of the Hubin new Overseas Chinese village in the city area, are being constructed. The project is a joint undertaking by the Xiamen construction and development corporation and the Paulton Investment Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong.

The Xiamen construction and development corporation also has signed contract with an investment corporation in Singapore to construct high-rise buildings for trade centers, hotels, supermarkets and recreational facilities, Director Wang said. Negotiations are now under way with foreign businessmen for construction of seaside hotels, in addition to upgrading the existing ones.

Supporting projects, including a harbor and an airport, are being built or renovated in the old city proper. Construction of a new harbor area capable of berthing 10,000-ton to 50,000-ton ships is under way at Dongdu, which will be used by the Huli processing center, he said. In addition, a microwave communication line and telephone lines are being installed, the director said.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN-TAIWAN RELATIONS -- In order to promote navigation between Fujian and Taiwan, the Fujian Provincial Navigation Administration has made a decision on preparation for scheduled or unscheduled shipping service between Fujian and Taiwan, providing necessary aid to Taiwan ships in distress, permitting friendly contacts between sailors from Fujian and Taiwan in foreign countries and getting ready to discuss navigational matters with Taiwan's representatives. The Fujian Civil Aviation Bureau has also made a decision on preparations for flights between Fujian and Taiwan, permitting emergency landings by Taiwan's civilian airplanes in Fujian Province and getting ready to discuss flights between Fujian and Taiwan with Taiwan's representatives. [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1 OW]

PROGRESS NOTED ON SHENZHEN ECONOMIC ZONE

OW090712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Guangzhou, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-one industrial and other projects with a combined investment of 500 million Hong Kong dollars have been or are being completed in the Shekou industrial district of the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province. Preferential treatment is granted to investors from overseas, Hong Kong and Macao in starting enterprises or joint ventures, according to zone officials.

The Hai Hong marine paint plant funded by a Hong Kong company was put into operation last month. The plant is designed to produce 3,000 tons of paint a year, using equipment and technology from Denmark. Two other projects, a tourist hotel and a machinery repair works, already went into operation. Projects now under construction include seaside villas which will be sold to investors or rented to tourists. Apartment buildings in a newly-built housing estate have been sold. Construction of aluminum products, steel rolling, oxygen producer and container factories, yacht and flour mills is also under way.

Shenzhen special economic zone is one of the four being developed in China. The other three are Huli in Xiamen of Fujian Province and Shantou and Zhuhai of Guangdong Province.

Since construction of the Shekou industrial district began in August 1979, one million square meters of building space have been cleared. Other supporting projects that have been completed include a road linking Shekou with the highway from Shenzhen to Guangzhou and Hong Kong. A microwave communication system linking Hong Kong and Shekou has been put to use. A harbor there has been dredged to permit three 3,000-ton ships to berth simultaneously. A regular hydrofoil passenger service will soon begin between Shekou and Hong Kong 20 nautical miles away.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE HOLDS HENAN MEETING

HK070343 Zhangzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce recently held a report meeting in Luoyang municipality on workers' education. Sun Zheng, vice minister of the Ministry of Commerce, presided.

The meeting held: The readjustment of the national economy, the restructuring of the commercial system and the implementation of various business responsibility systems have brought about a new situation and new problems for education in the commercial and service trades. The leadership at all levels must specifically strengthen the leadership over education work, continuously raise the standards of running workers' education and gradually make workers' education develop into something more regular and institutionalized.

On the basis of unified thought and enhanced understanding, the meeting put forth the tasks for 1982. The tasks are doing a good job of training cadres and taking it as the core of training all workers; doing a good job of promoting education aimed at making up for the workers' missed lessons in culture, technology and professional skills and working hard to enhance the workers' different professional skills; doing a good job of building the teaching materials; and through the foregoing measures, raising the workers' technical and cultural standards to a new level in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RURAL DISTRIBUTION WORK

HK061402 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee issued an urgent circular on 3 November calling on all localities to further strengthen leadership over yearend distribution work in rural communes and do a good job of yearend distribution work. The circular pointed out: Many different forms of production responsibility systems have been adopted in the rural areas this year and several changes have been made in the course of implementing the contract system. Therefore, there are many new situations and new problems waiting to be solved, such as how to verify output and income, how to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, how to formulate policies on distribution and how to wind up accounts, cash checks and sign contracts. In addition, some communes and brigades are weak in management and confused in financial affairs; the distribution work this year is even more difficult. Leaders at all levels should have a thorough understanding of the complexities and difficulties in this year's distribution work. They should treat the work seriously and strengthen leadership over it instead of doing nothing and letting the circular remain as a mere call.

The circular of the provincial CCP committee demanded that all localities treat yearend distribution work as an important task this winter in the rural areas. By distribution means, we can further strengthen ideological education, implement the party's economic policies in the rural areas, promote the establishment and perfection of all kinds of production responsibility systems in 1982 and do a good job of production this winter. The circular demanded that all localities strengthen the checks on and guidance over distribution work. Starting now, all localities should organize all forces to go down to the production teams, check every household and seriously check and approve distribution work. Those who carry out distribution work as a mere formality should strive to catch up.

HUNAN OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR UNAUTHORIZED TRIP

HK070337 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] (Zhao Qinghua), former secretary of the party committee of the Hunan Arts and Crafts Import and Export Company and concurrently manager of the company, violated discipline concerning foreign affairs and went on tour abroad without authorization. He was recently dismissed from all posts both inside and outside the party.

In May 1980, (Zhao Qinghua), in the capacity of manager of the Hunan Arts and Crafts Import and Export Company, was invited to Canada to attend the exhibition of Hunan pottery and porcelain. His application for a trip to Canada and plan for activities abroad approved by the departments concerned did not include any task of going to the United States. However, when (Zhao Qinghua) arrived in Canada, he had a private discussion with foreign businessmen. Using the excuse of business requirements, and without securing approval from the Foreign Affairs Department, he violated China's foreign affairs regulations and allowed foreign businessmen to apply for a visa for him. He went to the United States on 11 June and lived in the house of a foreign businessman. Moreover, he spent most of his time touring places. During his trip abroad, (Zhao Qinghua) also violated state regulations and arbitrarily used public funds to send gifts to others. He also accepted presents from foreign businessmen and took possession of them. What was even more serious, (Zhao Qinghua) made use of his functions and powers and business position, illegally exchanged foreign exchange coupons and purchased for himself and his relatives television sets, radio-recorders, cameras, radios, electric hair driers, woolen clothes and other high-grade commodities. After his mistakes were exposed (Zhao Qinghua) still refused to accept education by his party organization, suppressed all criticism and adopted an abominable attitude, producing a very bad influence.

After investigating and confirming the mistakes made by (Zhao Qinghua), the Hunan Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee reported the case to the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee for approval on 6 October and decided to dismiss (Zhao Qinghua) from all his posts both inside and outside the party.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

HK090327 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Report on 9 November SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Rectify Financial and Economic Discipline, Curb Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] The article says: There is currently rather outstanding unhealthy trends in the economic fields: Some state-owned and collective enterprises and units violate financial and economic discipline and make all sorts of pretexts for withholding or misappropriating state finance and capital. Some withhold taxes they should be paying. Some exceed their jurisdiction in reducing, waiving or avoiding tax. Some misappropriate various special funds. Some submit false reports while setting up their own small treasuries. Some defense industry enterprises fail to pay taxes to the financial departments on the civilian goods they produce. All these erroneous practices flout the financial and economic discipline and systems, show no heed for the state's interests, change "large public" to "small public," and undermine socialism. They must be resolutely curbed and corrected.

Discipline is the guarantee for carrying out the line. Financial and economic discipline is an important component of party discipline and state law. Strict observance of financial and economic discipline is extremely important for currently implementing the principle of economic readjustment and political stability proposed by the central authorities, implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session and correcting unhealthy trends in the party. It is indisputable that an enterprise should enliven its economy and strive to become rich. The question is what ideology should be taken as the guide and what methods applied in this endeavor. There are three problems to be solved here:

1. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the partial and of the whole. A socialist enterprise must have the concept of the overall situation, that is, of the state, policies, and law and discipline. It is necessary to take account of the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual. This means integrating overall and partial interests and long-term and current interests, looking ahead and behind, and taking care of one's neighbors. It is an expression of departmentalism and excessive decentralization to pay no heed to the overall situation and use the methods of damaging state interests to pursue the interests of the enterprise and the individual.
2. It is necessary to maintain the socialist orientation. Ours is a socialist country which practices planned economy on the basis of public ownership. To maintain the socialist orientation is a demand of principle on an enterprise. Maintaining the socialist orientation includes the guiding ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, the socialist style of management, and also preservation of the systems and principles of socialism. Violating financial and economic discipline means departing from the socialist orientation and going against the four basic principles. It is absolutely impermissible to make enterprises rich in this way.
3. It is necessary to adopt the proper measures and methods in pursuit of the proper interests. To make the enterprises rich, we must rely on the party's line, principles and policies and the high sense of responsibility of the workers as masters of the house. Together with their pragmatic spirit, we must also have advanced management methods. All these are the proper things.

Enterprises that violate financial and economic discipline resort to the capitalist practices of seizing every chance to gain advantage by trickery, going in for deception, and harming the public and others to benefit oneself. They do this under the pretext of exercising their self-determination rights. They also resort to the methods of damaging the state's interests to increase the income of the enterprises and individuals. By doing so they have entered the dead end of violating discipline and law. These practices will encourage and assist the ugly bourgeois ideology and behavior of loving ease and hating work, putting profit making first, and looking for money in everything. This results in showing generosity at the state's expense and corrupting the cadres and workers.

The article says in conclusion that rectifying and strengthening financial and economic discipline is the requirement of fully accomplishing the readjustment principle and ensuring the smooth progress of the modernization drive. It is the requirement of strictly observing party discipline and promoting party work style. Party committees of all enterprises must therefore attach sufficient importance to this point. They must strengthen leadership and get a good grasp of the inspection of financial and economic discipline, now underway throughout the province, so as to curb the unhealthy trends in the economic field and insure the fulfillment of the tasks of economic readjustment.

YUNNAN CONFERENCE STRESSES RURAL DIVERSIFICATION

HK070349 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of county CCP committee secretaries 12 - 30 October. Present were secretaries of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, and responsible persons of all provincial organs and of institutes of higher education.

Analyzing the situation in the province's rural areas, the conference unanimously held that the rural situation has improved each year since the third plenary session. This is another bumper year, following the bumper harvests of last year. New records will be set for output of grain and major industrial crops. Compared with the same period last year, from January to September total value of agricultural and sideline product procurement rose by 35.5 percent, rural savings deposits by 47.5 percent, business at rural trade fairs by 26.4 percent, and financial revenue by 16.1 percent. Supplies of agricultural and sideline products are basically stable in the urban and rural areas throughout the province. Prices in the trade fairs are stable or have fallen. The amount of grain the rural areas have had to buy back from the state is 33.9 percent less than in the same period last year.

The conference held concentrated discussions on the question of developing diversification, saying agriculture occupies a decisive position in the province's national economy. Some 85 to 90 percent of the masses' consumer goods come from agriculture and the agricultural product processing industries. The rural areas are also the main market for sales of industrial goods. However, the province's rural commodity economy is far from developed. Quite a large part of the province is still in a backward state of natural economy. Only by transforming natural economy into commodity economy can we enable the peasants to gradually become rich, consolidate and develop the agricultural collective economy and promote the development of the entire national economy. Hence we must at present further implement the principle of actively promoting diversification without any slackening in grain production, put diversification in a strategic position and devote more energy to it.

After getting a clearer idea of the importance of developing diversification, the participants pointed out the present conditions for developing diversification are even better than in the past. Developing diversification has become the urgent demand of the masses. If we fail to grasp this, we will be unable to satisfy the masses' demands and will become divorced from the masses.

The current large surplus manpower in the rural areas creates excellent conditions for developing more production opportunities. The province has rich natural resources. So long as people display their talents and full use is made of land and material we will be able to create tremendous material wealth relatively quickly.

Apart from a few places whose main occupations are forestry and animal husbandry, all places must get a good grasp of grain production while developing diversification, and strive for balance within a given economic region. Areas that have the task of delivering grain to the state must ensure the fulfillment of their quotas. At the same time it is necessary to proceed from and take advantage of the actual local conditions, and seriously grasp a number of backbone production items. As far as the province as a whole is concerned, in agriculture we should grasp tobacco, sugarcane, tea, silk, oil-bearing crops, medicinal herbs, scent, legumes and tropical crops. In forestry, apart from timber and rubber and woody oil plants, we should grasp the production of resin and other forestry chemical products. In animal husbandry, while continuing to do well in raising pigs, we should vigorously develop breeding of herbivorous livestock such as cattle, goats and rabbits. We should also actively develop commune and brigade processing of agricultural products.

We must continue to implement the relevant policies and further encourage the peasants' enthusiasm for diversification.

The conference seriously discussed problems on the ideological front and the question of strengthening the party's leadership in ideological work. It pointed out party committees at all levels must resolutely implement the Central Committee's important documents on strengthening work on the ideological front, truly put ideological work in its proper position of importance, and do really well in strengthening and improving party committee leadership over ideological work. Prefectural, municipal and county CCP committee secretaries must personally take charge of ideological work. The conference also discussed further implementing the important document of central instructions on nationalities work in Yunnan and strengthening nationalities work. After analyzing the current good state of this work in the province, the conference pointed out that in order to do still better in nationalities work, we must currently strengthen political and ideological work, uphold the four basic principles and implement well the spirit of the important central document. The conference demanded that party organizations and cadres throughout the province unite as one, make wholehearted efforts to run the cause of the party and people well, work in concert to promote the economy, strengthen ideological work, strive to make greater contributions to the state and ensure that the people can become rich as quickly as possible.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL MEETING -- A Sichuan provincial meeting on ideological and political work in the factories and mines in the province and on work of the provincial industrial and communication enterprises was held in Chengdu on 4 October. It was held jointly by the provincial economics committee, provincial construction committee, the propaganda department and organizational department of the provincial CCP committee, provincial federation of trade unions and the provincial CYL committee. Some 500 responsible comrades attended. Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, attended the meeting and Wu Xihai, vice governor, conveyed the spirit of the national forum on industrial and communications work and the important speeches of the leading central comrades. The meeting demanded it is necessary to mobilize all the factories and mines in the province to overcome the state of being lax and weak and solve all problems cropping up in the course of implementing the production responsibility systems. We must promote ideological and political work and enhance the revolutionary vigor of the masses and the workers in order to strive for better production in the industrial and communications front. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 81 HK]

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES 28 OCT

HK080644 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress concluded on 28 October. The session adopted resolutions on the reports presented to it. Comrade Jiang Yizhen delivered the closing speech.

The session's resolution on the government work report said "in order to rapidly change the backward state of Hebei, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization, the people's government at all levels in the province must seriously study and implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the spirit of the 6th plenary session and of the Hebei work conference. In connection with the mistakes made by the former principal responsible comrade of the province, it is necessary to criticize leftism in depth, bring order out of chaos, and resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee. We must continue to seriously implement the eight-character principle on readjusting the national economy, improve economic effect, actively fulfill the various tasks put forward in the government work report, and promote the national economy and all work in the province as rapidly as possible."

The resolution on the report concerning the execution of the province's 1980 economic plan and the arrangements for and state of execution of the 1981 plan and the report concerning the final accounts for 1979 and 1980 and the budget for 1981 said "generally speaking, Hebei's economic development has been rather slow in the past 2 years. The industrial production plans in the first 9 months of this year were not fulfilled well enough, and there was a financial deficit. We must attach a high degree of importance to this situation." The resolution urged the provincial government to take effective action to develop production, grasp revenue and economize expenditures, and strive to promote the province's national economy.

HEBEI'S JIANG YIZHEN ADDRESSES MODEL WORKERS

HK061508 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] On 29 October, the provincial CCP committee and government jointly held a meeting of the model workers, advanced workers and representatives of advanced units in the agricultural, industrial, communications, financial and commercial fields who had attended the provincial people's congress session. At the meeting, they were encouraged to play the role of a backbone and bridge and the role of taking the lead and achieving new merits in the four modernizations. Jiang Yizhen, Yue Zongtai, Yang Zejiang, Wang Kedong and Ding Tingxin and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government attended the gathering.

At the opening, the meeting was presided over by Comrade Yang Zejiang, and Comrade Jiang Yichen made an important speech. He said that during the "Great Cultural Revolution" most of the model workers and advanced workers in the province were attacked and persecuted and their names calumniated. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially after the third plenary session of the party, the party committee at all levels in our province brought order out of chaos, implemented the policies and did a great deal of work in rehabilitating wronged model workers. At the end of the last March, the province called a congress of model staff and workers and advanced units to vigorously commend and propagate their advanced deeds. The reputation of model workers has gradually been restored. But owing to the incomplete elimination of the influence of the leftist ideology, even today, there are still a few people who adopt a wrong attitude toward model workers, advanced collectives and individuals, and some people even sneer at them. These attitudes are all wrong.

Comrade Jiang Yizhen said that the party and the people would never forget the contributions of the model workers to socialist construction. Our leading comrades should persuade and educate those cadres and people who entertain wrong ideas about model workers, advanced collectives and individuals and make them correct their attitude, so that they will love, esteem, and learn from the advanced and really establish the idea of regarding model workers and the advanced units as glorious. Thus more model workers will emerge to promote the continuous advance of the four modernizations.

He said that at present, our party and state were at a stage of bringing order out of chaos and of carrying on the past causes and opening up new prospects. During this important historical period, our model workers and advanced collectives and individuals are charged with important tasks and should further play their role of backbone and bridge and take the lead. Therefore, he hoped they would do the following: 1) take the lead in studying and implementing the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions and the Hebei work conference and in eliminating the leftist influence. They should take the lead not only in production work but also in the criticism of leftist tendencies and the errors of the former responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and in the elimination of leftist influence and consciously conform politically to the directives of the party Central Committee; 2) become the pioneers in building the socialist material and spiritual civilization and take the lead in striving to achieve this difficult goal; 3) guard against arrogance and rashness, adopt a correct attitude toward themselves so as never to be complacent, and always keep forging ahead; and 4) keep a close link with the masses and unite the masses in forging ahead together.

In his speech, Comrade Jiang Yizhen asked the leading comrades at all levels to warmly love, hold in esteem and help model workers in every possible way. They should show concern for them politically, support them in their work and take care of their livelihood. They should properly solve any actual difficulties in their lives. They should vigorously commend, propagate and popularize the advanced experiences of model workers and advanced collectives and make these experiences take root, blossom and bear fruit among the masses. Meanwhile, they should guide the cadres and broad masses to correctly understand and adopt a correct attitude toward model workers and dare to criticize and fight against the erroneous practices of sneering at and even attacking model workers. He said, "We should strive to establish the idea of everybody learning from the advanced units and everybody vying with each other for the titles of model workers throughout the province and launch a vigorous mass campaign of emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping and in turn surpassing each other, so as to build our economy and socialist spiritual civilization well."

After Jiang Yizhen's speech, the model workers, advanced workers and representatives of advanced units in agricultural, industrial, communications, financial and commercial fields talked in separate groups with the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government. One after another they stated that they would certainly live up to the expectations of the provincial CCP committee and government, and said that they would certainly enliven their spirit, work hard, emancipate their minds, rack their brains, study new conditions, solve new problems, sum up new experiences and make their due contributions to achieving good results in economic construction and various other work in the province.

SHANXI COMMENTARY ON ILLEGAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

HK060741 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "Actively Adopt Measures and Resolutely Put an End to the Malpractice of State Cadres Building Houses for Themselves"]

[Text] The Changzhi Municipal CCP Committee has done a good job in dealing with (Liu Qiwei) and five other leading comrades who had used their power to illegally occupy land and build houses for themselves. This act of the Changzhi Municipal CCP Committee has enjoyed immense popular support and complied with the will of the people. It has been an effective measure in putting an end to the malpractice of some of the state cadres in building houses for themselves. It is hoped that leaders of all prefectures and departments and party organizations at all levels will rapidly take action, be bold and responsible and impartially enforce the law in order to grasp this work more strongly and better.

Over the past few years, some of the state cadres and workers and staff in the province, and in particular some leading comrades, have made use of their power to seek private gain at public expense. They have taken various vile measures to seize arable land and made use of state and collective construction materials to build houses for themselves or for their relatives. As a result, they have infringed upon the masses' interests, undermined the party work style and exerted an undesirable influence on the masses. It was for this reason that the masses said: "Their houses are built with power."

The broad masses of peasants protested against the corrupt practice of the state cadres in seizing large areas of arable land and enclosing these areas with fences in order to build houses of their own on the grounds that this violated the state's policy on land management and infringed upon the interests of the peasants. Some cadres sent presents and paid bribes to the cadres of the brigades in the neighborhood of the construction sites, thus seriously corrupting the basic level cadres in the rural areas and exerting evil influences. The majority of those people who built houses and in particular the leading comrades, were not desperately in need of a house to live in but only made use of their power to seek privileges for their children and relatives. Trying every possible means, they ruthlessly and deceitfully made use of collective and state materials and money. As far as construction materials were concerned, they brought in a large amount under the pretext of using the materials for public construction and sometimes even illegally obtained construction materials. As far as capital was concerned, they embezzled a huge amount of state capital by means of obtaining credits and loans and by means of taking away an enormous amount of materials and paying only for a small amount of them. They also gained privileges in transportation and in labor. Some cadres privately used and even stole the state property to construct their own houses. The reason why certain people could do such things was that they had certain powers in their hands. They did not make use of their power entrusted by the party and the people to serve the party's causes and to benefit the people but overexercised their power to seek personal privileges at public expense. They only engaged in seeking personal privileges by using their powers. No wonder the broad masses referred to their houses as "authoritarian houses."

Correcting the malpractice of the cadres in building houses for themselves is a specific measure in restoring party work style and building up the party's prestige among the masses. The provincial discipline inspection committee has already issued a circular on this, and various prefectures, municipalities and counties have taken appropriate measures and have scored initial success. However, many people still turn a blind eye to party discipline and law. They give no consideration to the repeated injunctions of the provincial CCP committee and other relevant departments, do not take the advice of the leaders or the masses and are bent on having their own way in promoting unsavory trends of building houses for themselves. Weak leadership, inefficient organizational measures and irresponsible and timid handling of similar cases account for such phenomena. Party organizations and leaders at all levels must particularly change the state of weakness and take prompt action to carry out investigations into these cases and appropriately deal with them. It is necessary to allow those comrades who admit their mistakes and voluntarily return the land and money to correct their mistakes. However, we must strictly deal with those who refuse to cooperate or to admit their mistakes. Only by so doing, can we put an end to the malpractice of building private houses.

TAIYUAN RIBAO URGES GREATER EFFORTS IN INDUSTRY

HK051400 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Taiyuan RIBAO 4 November commentator's article: "Work Hard Through the Last 60 Days of the Year"]

[Text] Industrial output of Taiyuan municipality in October was the highest monthly production since July last year. In addition, a promising situation in which heavy and light industries developed side by side also appeared. All the people were delighted when they heard the good news and the enthusiasm of the comrades on the industrial and communications fronts was further aroused. They have decided to go all out, push on in the flush of victory and work hard through the last 60 days of the year in order to make greater contributions in fulfilling this year's production tasks.

In order to work hard through the last 60 days of the year, it is necessary to realize the important position of heavy industry in the entire industrial production, enabling heavy and light industries to develop side by side. Everybody knows how "heavy" heavy industry is and how "light" light industry is in Taiyuan municipality. Since the beginning of this year, despite an increase in light industrial output, industrial output, on the whole, decreased compared with that of last year. This was because the increase in light industrial output could not compensate for the decrease in heavy industrial output. Reality has proved that, in order to keep the national economy from shrinking and becoming stagnant, it is necessary on the one hand to vigorously develop the light and textile industries and reform the economic structure, and on the other, to ensure that heavy industry keeps a certain pace of development, thus enabling heavy and light industries to develop harmoniously. The viewpoints that excessive development of heavy industry has become a burden and that the only readjustment tasks for heavy industry are "scaling down" and "reduction" are obviously wrong. We should adopt a positive attitude and place heavy industry in an appropriate position, giving full play to its superiority serving agriculture and the light and textile industries and pushing forward the development of industrial output.

In order to work hard through the last 60 days of the year, it is necessary to simultaneously grasp production this year and next year. Enterprises which have already fulfilled this year's production quotas must still increase production and overfulfill production quotas in order to make new contributions. Enterprises which have not yet fulfilled this year's production quotas must work harder and put out a spurt of effort at the end. Enterprises which are not expected to fulfill this year's quotas and enterprises which are running at a loss must enhance their vigor and strive to produce more to make up for the deficits. All enterprises must simultaneously grasp production in the coming 2 months and preparation for production next year. It is necessary to attach the same importance to preparation as to production. We must do a good job in the aspects of ideology, organization, material supplies, technology, signing of contracts and so on in order to lay a sound foundation for making a good start in the first quarter of next year.

TIANJIN FORUM HELD ON LUAN HE DIVERSION PROJECT

OW060137 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] A forum in Tianjin called by the Ministry of Water Conservancy entrusted by the State Council to discuss the Luan He diversion project recently concluded. After 3 days of serious discussions and consultations, the responsible comrades of the governments of Hebei Province and Tianjin Municipality have reached a consensus of opinion on the questions concerning the land used by the project, compensation for the property on the land, location on the river where water is to be diverted, an engineering plan for the key water-diversion work, management of personnel and materials, living conditions of the workers and local supply of materials. This has cleared away all obstacles to the early start and quick progress of the project. During the forum, Vice Premier Gu Mu met with the participating representatives and delivered a speech. Comrade Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, also addressed the forum.

TIANJIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON HOUSING DISTRIBUTION

SK041402 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The municipal party committee recently issued a circular calling for efforts to strictly abide by party discipline, correct evil trends and complete by the end of this year the distribution of houses to earthquake victims and the dismantling of makeshift shacks and shanties. The circular urges party members throughout the municipality, especially party leading cadres at all levels, to enhance their party spirit, carry forward the party's fine traditions, take the lead in abiding by the law and adhering to discipline, be examples in implementing policies and receive the party's and the masses' supervision.

While fully acknowledging the achievements made, the circular also notes in all seriousness that there are a few units and leading cadres that, in disregarding the situation as a whole, have sought their own selfish interests, overtly agreed but covertly opposed the directives of the central authorities and the stipulations of the municipal party committee, people's congress standing committee and government, procrastinated in implementing directives and stipulations or indulged in fraudulent practices. They have abused their authority to obtain houses before others or to get larger ones. They have even resorted to retaliation against those who have exposed their misdeeds. Such serious evil trends and violations of the law have created an extremely adverse influence among the masses and brought about many difficulties in our work.

To strictly enforce party discipline, correct evil trends and guarantee that the work of distributing houses to earthquake victims and dismantling makeshift shacks and shanties will be completed by the end of this year, the municipal party committee urges:

1. District party committees and the party branches of various units should regard the distribution of housing to earthquake victims and the dismantling of makeshift shacks and shanties as a special political task, place it high on their agendas and fulfill it by the end of this year. They should work out feasible measures for the task and designate persons to take charge of it. They must investigate and deal with those who neglect their duties and cause adverse consequences for our work.
2. We should successfully complete the work of building and repairing houses and their auxiliary installations. All units concerned should make sure to fulfill by the end of November, or by no later than 10 December, their annual residential house construction plans and see to it that all auxiliary facilities are also completed at the same time. We must resolutely oppose departmentalism and actions which disregard the situation as a whole, and oppose any unhealthy trends which cause delays in housing construction and violations of the law such as obtaining houses through coercive methods or extracting illegal profits from whomever one has contact with.
3. We should distribute houses successfully and stop evil trends. Party organizations at all levels should resolutely adhere to the housing distribution principle of emergency first and improvement second, follow the mass line and receive the masses' supervision. No party members or cadres are allowed to abuse their power to obtain houses for themselves or their relatives and friends to the detriment of the masses' interests. Anyone who violates regulations or refuses to enact them will be forced to move from their houses and be punished for damaging earthquake relief work. Those involved will also be dealt with.
4. The dismantling of makeshift shacks and shanties and the improvement of the city's appearance should be last job of the task. Party organizations at all levels should continue their efforts and achieve a good ending in this work. After being distributed houses, party members and cadres should voluntarily dismantle the makeshift shanties they once lived in. Building materials from the dismantled shanties which belong to the public should be returned to the public. Makeshift shanties built after 9 June without approval must be dismantled through compulsory means.
5. All party organizations should overcome the lax and weak state of affairs, strengthen ideological and political work and intensify education on abiding by the law. All public security and judicial departments should promptly and sternly punish those who damage housing construction, occupy houses by coercive methods and refuse to move out and take opportunities to make trouble.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS SHENYANG ARMY TROOPS

OW081520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Shenyang, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, urged army units to strengthen ideological and political work, conduct education in patriotism and enhance their sense of responsibility in wholehearted devotion to the service of the people. He made this call on October 31 when he inspected the Shenyang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The experiences of the army in previous decades have proved the army can stand severe tests, the chairman said. "The history of the army has made it trusted by the party, the country and the people."

"The present domestic situation is good," he said. "Rapid progress has been made in agriculture and industry, and important headway made in army work in the past year under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. Facts show our country has a bright future as long as our policies are correct and the people work with all their might."

"Though our country still has difficulties and there are problems left over from Lin Biao and the gang of four, our country is full of promise," the chairman said. He urged the army to keep abreast of national and world affairs, and remain committed to the socialist cause. "Commanders and fighters should understand serving in the army is to do their duty for the people, and that is glorious."

"We should bear more hardship and be willing to make more sacrifices for the sake of the people. This is what future generations ask us to do," he said.

Hu Yaobang encouraged the army to thoroughly investigate, study and uncover problems within their ranks so that they might better perform their jobs. "We must inspire revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative to build socialism and a spiritual civilization, engender unity and perform the tasks before us," he said.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PROFITEERING CASES -- From January to September, Liaoning Province had handled some 40,000 cases of economic law and discipline violation. Among these cases, 282 were serious, each involving 1,000 yuan to more than 10,000 yuan in profiteering. The province confiscated some 3 million yuan and a large amount of steel products, timber, nonferrous metals, cement, vehicles, gold and silver coins, ginseng, musk, televisions, recorders and watches. It punished 37 habitual criminals for serious offenses and ringleaders. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Oct 81 SK]

LIAONING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- The number of households specializing in livestock production in the rural areas of Liaoning Province has increased from 15,000 in 1980 to the present 304,000 households, an increase of 20 times. Of these, over 30,000 households are specializing in livestock production only and some 274,000 households are key livestock production households. About 194,000 households engage in hog raising; they raise a total of 1 million head of hogs, averaging 5 hogs for each household. Some 80,000 chicken-raising households raise 4 million chickens. Nearly 12,000 households specialize in sheep raising, with 200,000 sheep in their possession. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Nov 81 SK]

FOURTH QINGHAI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK060620 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the afternoon of 5 November, the 4th Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee sponsored its 13th meeting to hear and approve the political draft resolution adopted at the 4th plenary session of the 4th provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting also approved the draft of a work report of the provincial CPPCC standing committee at the fourth plenary session and the draft of a motions report given by the session's motions examination committee. The meeting discussed the draft of election measures and approved the namelist of personnel for chief election supervisor and supervisors and the statement for the closing ceremony of the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CCPPCC committee.

Guo Tingfan, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Fang Xin, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, went into detail on the list readjustment of chairman, vice chairmen and permanent members for the provincial CPPCC committee at the meeting.

COVERAGE OF FIFTH QINGHAI CONGRESS MEETING

Elects Provincial Officials

OW080352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1729 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Xining, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress held in Xining from 28 October to 7 November elected Zhaxi Wangqug (Tibetan nationality) to fill the vacancy of the chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Liu Guangdi [0491 0342 1717], Shi Jinxian [0670 6651 6343], Guo Ruozhen [6753 5387 3791], Yang Wenjin [2799 2429 6930] (Mongolian nationality), and Zhuo-Jia [0587 0502] (Tibetan nationality) to fill the vacancies of the vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Xu Linfeng [6079 2651 2800], Wang Jingxian [3769 7234 0341], Yang Shufang [2799 2885 5364], Liu Shulin [0491 2885 2651], Han Fucai [7281 4395 2088], (Hui nationality), Ban-ma-dan-zeng [3803 3854 2481 1073], (Tibetan nationality), Yang Maojia [2799 5399 0857], (Tibetan nationality; female) and Wang Fuxian [3076 4395 4382] to fill the vacancies of the vice governors; and Kang Shichang [1660 0013 2490] to fill the vacancy of the president of the provincial higher people's court.

Interview With New Officials

SK081116 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress elected additional members to the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government. Station reporters interviewed two newly elected leading comrades. When reporters visited the provincial water conservation bureau and introduced themselves to newly elected Deputy Governor Wang Fuxian, he said with emotion: 'The people's congress' election of me as deputy governor reflects its concern and trust in scientific and technological personnel. My service has not been long. I have not made any outstanding contributions. I really do not deserve this honor.'

Wang Fuxian, 55, is a native of Xining municipality. He graduated from the water conservation department, northwest engineering college, in 1950 and has been engaged in water conservation work for the past 30 years. He has presided over and designed over 20 water conservation projects. Before being elected deputy governor, he was the deputy director of the provincial water conservation bureau and an assistant chief engineer.

When asked about his plans, he mused: I am a water conservation technocrat, and promoting our province's water conservation is my long-cherished desire. There is still great potential in existing water conservation systems. We can add 400,000 to 500,000 mu of irrigated fields. Soil conservation also directly affects grain production. If we can solve the irrigation problem and increase the per-mu grain output to 500 jin, we can achieve self-sufficiency in grain. My health is very good; I plan to visit more places and conduct more research to successfully carry out my work.

In the rear building of the Xining guesthouse, station reporters interviewed Zhuo-Jia, the new vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Zhuo-Jia 52, was secretary of the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee. He joined the armed working team on the third day after the liberation of Qinghai Province. Sturdy and fluent in Mandarin, he has a senior high school education. He became a deputy secretary of the Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee at 27. When the "gang of four" ran amok, he was forced to step down for 11 years and was not reinstated in leading bodies until 1978. He has been freed from worry since the party's third plenary session. He has frequently visited grassroot units to conduct investigations and research.

Asked his feelings about being elected a provincial level leading comrade, Zhuo-Jia thought for a moment and said that according to my past working experiences, the work style of a cadre directly affects the party's prestige. I have acquired some work experience. The work style of maintaining close ties with the masses and seeking truth from facts should never be abandoned. Before I came here to attend the session, I conducted some research on improving education in pastoral areas and improving the breed of sheep in Hainan Prefecture. I think I should do more research and improve the work in pastoral areas. I also should offer valuable suggestions to provincial authorities.

Session Concludes 7 Nov

SK081046 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded today. Elections were conducted at the fourth and fifth meetings held separately on the afternoon of 7 November. Comrade Zha-xi-wang-xu was elected chairman of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee. (Liu Guangdi), (Xu Zhiqian), (Guo Lezhen), (Yang Wenjing) and Zhuo-Jia were elected vice chairmen of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee. (Liu Yongming), (Xu Guangzhong) and (Zhang Zhinan) were elected members of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee. The congress session elected Xu Linfeng, (Wang Jinxian), Yang Shufang, (Liu Shulin), (Han Fuchai), (Ban-ma-zhan-sheng), (Yang Maojia) and Wang Fuxian to fill the vacancies of deputy governors of the Qinghai provincial people's government. The congress session also elected (Kang Shichang) to fill the vacancy of president of the provincial higher people's court and new chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. The fifth meeting held this afternoon was presided over by Comrade Liu Chengyun, executive chairman of the congress session. Comrade Zhao Haifeng delivered a closing address. Delegates to the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of provincial, autonomous prefectural and county organs attended the meeting as observers.

The congress session held its fourth meeting this afternoon. The meeting approved a report on motions examinations submitted by the motions examination committee. The report states that after many discussions, the motions examination committee has accepted 376 out of 492 motions raised by the deputies. About 56 motions relate to agriculture and animal husbandry; 101 to industry, transport, wages and staff welfare; 95 to culture, education, public health, science and technology; 60 to finance and trade; and 64 to nationalities affairs and political, judicial and civil affairs. The report states that the 116 motions which have not been accepted will be properly handled individually by responsible departments in accordance with the contents of the letters sent by the people's deputies.

The 7 November meeting of the congress session approved a resolution on the work report of the provincial people's government. The resolution states that after discussion, the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress approved a work report delivered by Governor Zhang Guosheng on behalf of the provincial people's government entitled: "The People of Various Nationalities Must Unite as One, Enhance Their Spirit, Work Diligently and Strive To Promote Our Province's Economic Work." The meeting held: Thanks to implementation of responsibility systems, commune members and the masses throughout the province have evinced enthusiasm in their work. They have done a good job in preventing and combating serious natural adversities, lessening the resulting damages. Our province has had a good harvest in animal husbandry. In the course of readjustment, our province has reformed the irrational industrial structure. The production of light and textile industrial products which use animal by-products as raw materials has steadily increased. Markets are brisk, and the prices of commodities are basically stable. The livelihood of the people has improved somewhat. Undertakings in culture, education, science, technology and public health have also developed.

The resolution states the congress session agrees in principle with the tasks and measures formulated for the 1982 economic work mentioned in the government work report and urges governments at all levels to enact these tasks and measures in accordance with their local conditions.

The congress session approved Deputy Governor Song Lin's report on fulfillment of the 1981 economic readjustment plan and Deputy Governor Ga-bu-long's reports on the 1980 financial accounts and the 1981 budget.

The 1980 fiscal accounts show that the situation of state revenue and expenditures was good. The resolution states the reports on the fulfillment of the 1981 economic plan and the 1981 budget show that since 1981 the provincial people's government has done a lot of work to fulfill the economic readjustment plan and has scored achievements in this regard. However, taking into account the achievements of the past 9 months, we still have to undertake arduous work to fulfill the 1981 economic plan and the financial budget. All production fronts throughout the province must make good use of the last 2 months of this year to tap production potential and to increase economic results, production and income to fulfill all production plans and financial tasks in 1981.

The resolution states that according to the proposal by Governor Zhang Guosheng, the congress session agrees with the draft 1982 economic plan and the draft 1982 financial budget plan which will be submitted to the provincial people's congress standing committee for discussion through the provincial people's government and be examined and approved by the next congress session.

The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 7 November approved a resolution on the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The resolution states the congress session approved a work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee delivered by Vice Chairman Liu Chengyun. Since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial people's congress standing committee, in accordance with the stipulations of the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments of the People's Republic of China, has carried out all work, exercised its power as a functionary organ and scored achievements. The provincial people's congress standing committee must strengthen local legislative work, focus on economics and minority nationalities, discuss major matters concerning the province's political, economic, cultural, educational and nationalities work and strengthen supervision over the provincial people's government and its subordinate departments, and the provincial people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

The congress session on 7 November approved a resolution on the work report of the provincial higher people's court and the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate. The resolution states that the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress approved President Yang Shufang's report on the work of the provincial higher people's court and Chief Procurator (Yang Shiyu's) report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting held: The provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate in the past year have implemented state laws, decrees and policies, brought into play their role as judicial and supervisory organs and contributed to achieving economic readjustment and a stable political situation. The people's courts and procuratorates must enhance their work efficiency and create conditions to enforce state laws and decrees. It is necessary to use the state laws as a weapon to launch struggles against archcriminals and focus on attacking murderers, arsonists, robbers and rapists and active criminals and activities involving explosions and the disruption of social order. These cases must be dealt with expeditiously. The people's courts and procuratorates must struggle against lawbreakers and those who disrupt the socialist economic order, comprehensively deal with criminal activities and strive to ensure fundamental change for the better in public security and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS

HK050154 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Summary] The 12th Session of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Urumqi on 4 November. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the standing committee, presided. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao made a speech. "He extended cordial regards to the comrades and expressed the hope that the standing committee would play an active role and make its proper contributions in conveying, studying and implementing the important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Xinjiang."

Comrade Wang Enmao said: "We must regard implementing the important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Xinjiang as a new starting point in the development of work in Xinjiang, and succeed in further strengthening unity of the party and of people of all nationalities, and further consolidating the motherland's border defenses. The key factor is unity of the party and unity of people on all nationalities. With unity further strengthened, the economy can develop further; and with the economy developed, the people's living standards can be further improved. With the addition of the PLA guarding the motherland's border, our border defense can be truly consolidated. With the army and people united as one, who in the world could defeat them? Our Xinjiang can thus be as steady as Taishan and invincible."

This meeting will convey and study the important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Xinjiang, discuss and decide on the date for convening the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress, listen to a report conveying the spirit of the 20th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee, and approve appointments and dismissals.

The meeting is being attended by regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman (Saifula Jiechu), Yang Yiqing, Mushayef, Lu Xuebin, (Maxinur), Zhao Yuzheng, Amantuer, (Youqing Akabula), Mahsut Teibov and (Liu Sichong); (Zeng Zhichu), vice chairman of the regional people's government; and responsible persons of the regional higher people's court and people's procuratorate.

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